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The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,848—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

UARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 26 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883.
				TUESDAY
— SURAT	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	..4th Sept.
L. HYDASPES	2984	500	Geo. Scrivener	..11th „
— CATHAY	2983	5.0	W. M. Robbie	..18th „
				FRIDAY.
L. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	F. Alderton	..28th Sept.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	..5th Oct.
L. ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	..12th „
— LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	..19th „
L. ROSETTA	3502	600	G. W. Brady	..26th „

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
SUTLEJ	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	..7th Sept.
ROHILLA	3500	600	W. Barratt	..21st „
VERONA	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson	..5th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 9, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..R 500	Including wines.	I Class ..R 520	Including wines.
II do. ... 340		II do. ... 350	
III do. ... 150	With food.	III do. ... 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

CHINA on Saturday ... 1st Sept. 1883.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, on Monday .. 1st Oct. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class	Calais Route. R 95	Brighton Route R ..0
„ ..II do.	do. .. 70	do. ..8
From Naples, I do.	do. .. 115	do. ..0
„ ..II do.	do. .. 105	do. ..3

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th Sept. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
„ over three and under eight ¼ charge.
„ eight and under twelve ½ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail) ... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ... 1st class „ 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,242	480	John Craig	31st Aug.
s.s. HISPANIA	3,189	480	J. B. Murray	13th Oct.
s.s. NUBIA	3,553	480	T. G. Knox	20th „
s.s. ARMENIA	3,395	480	G. H. Read	2nd Nov.
s.s. PERSIA	4,500	600	...	13th „

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

Name.	Tons.	H. P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3,410	480	W. S. Young	19th Sept.
s.s. ITALIA	2,215	424	A. G. Allan	29th Sept.
s.s. ALSATIA	2,790	780	E. Griffiths	22nd Nov.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th Aug., 1883.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. Co. and other Lines, free of charge, and full particulars of Rates and Sailings furnished on application.

HAND-BOOKS for Homeward Passengers also supplied.

KING, KING AND CO.

August 1, 1883.

S. S. MOUNT TABOR has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

T. DREWET, M.E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &C.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED.
MACHINERY, &C., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of HODGART'S PRESSES,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS,
PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER,
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces,
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
26 Apollo-street.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received for the SUPPLY of 24,000 (twenty-four thousand) tons of SOUTH WALES COAL to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, by the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, and will be opened by him in the presence of such of the tenderers as may choose to attend at 12 o'clock (noon) on the 14th September, 1883, at his office, 19, Apollo Street, Fort.

(2.) No tender will be considered unless submitted in the prescribed form and accompanied with the necessary earnest deposit in cash or Government Securities.

(3.) The tenders will be submitted to the Manager of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and his decision will be communicated as soon as possible, probably on the 19th September, 1883.

(4.) The Manager reserves the right of rejecting any or all the tenders.

(5.) For full particulars and forms of tender, apply at the Office of the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Bombay, 19th, Apollo Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,661 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th September, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd September, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th September, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 30th August, 1883.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned, Chronometers Repaired, Chronometers Rated,* Chronometers given on Hire,** Sextants Adjusted, Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered, Agates Replaced in Compasses, Barometer Tubes Replaced, &c., &c.	Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1,4 seconds per month.

** A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

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CIGARETTE & CIGAR CASES.

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FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

SLICED APPLE RINGS.
AMERICAN EVAPORATED APPLES.
Delicious for Pies and Stewing.
Cash Re. 1-12 per 2 lb. packet

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WEALEMEFNA CHAINS.

SUPERSEDE the more bulky rule and tape for all ordinary purposes of measuring, and will accurately measure off distances on charts, &c. Marvels of neatness, simplicity, and precision.

Nickel Electro-gilt ... Rs. 5 0 cash.
[illegible]r-mounted ... „ 9 8 „
Gold-mounted ... „ 25 0 „

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES.

		Cash.
TREACHER'S DIETETIC COCOA	per tin Rs.	0 14
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA	„ „	0 15
CADBURY'S COCOA ESSENCE	„ „	1 2
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA	„ „	1 8
SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA	„ „	1 14
COCOA NIBS	„ „	2 4
CHOCOLATMENIER, large Tablets	Re. 1 and	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

SUPERIOR
LONDON MADE BRUSHES.

BILLIARD TABLE BR.	HAT BRUSHES.
CARPET BRUSHES.	HORSE BRUSHES.
CLOTHES BRUSHES.	NAIL BRUSHES.
CORNICE BRUSHES.	PAINT BRUSHES.
CRUMB BRUSHES.	PLATE BRUSHES.
FLESH BRUSHES.	SCRUBBING BRUSHES
FURNITURE BRUSHES.	SHOE BRUSHES.
HAIR BRUSHES.	SPOKE BRUSHES.
HARNESS BRUSHES.	TOOTH BRUSHES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,
FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE
VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

		Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC	per doz., Rs.	26 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC	„ „	30 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy	„ „	33 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use	„ „	54 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

PENSIONS.—Fifty pounds a year to commence from age 50 may be secured by a payment of about eight rupees a month if commenced at age 20; if commenced at age 30 the rate is about seventeen rupees; and if at age 40 about Forty-nine Rupees. Prospectuses, &c., on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, 7, Rampart-row, Bombay. Applicants for information are particularly requested to state date of birth.

NOTICE.—THAKURS DEVSEE GOPAL, JEEVUN GOPAL and DOSA DOONGERSEE (surviving executors of the will of LILBAEE, widow of THUCKER ANUND PIRANEE) and THUCKER LALJI COOVERJI having agreed to sell the undermentioned property, all persons having any estate, interest or claim whatsoever in or to the same or any part of it are requested to inform the undersigned thereof in writing within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such estates, interest and claims, if any, will be deemed to have been abandoned, and the purchase may be completed accordingly.—Dated this 23rd day of August, 1883.

MORESHWAR LAKSHMANJEE, Purchaser's Attorney.
35, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the messuage, Nos. 2 and 64, standing thereon, situated on the east side of and fronting the Jail-road outside the Fort in Bombay, in the Mandvee registration subdistrict, containing by admeasurement 392 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by Nowrojee Hill first road, on the east by Nowrojee Hill road, on the south by the house of Khoja Ibrahim Ramjee, and on the west by the said Jail-road.

SCOTT & WASLEKAR,
CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, VALUERS, &c.,
OFFICE, 31, MEADOW-STREET, (corner of Bell-lane).

UNDERTAKE to prepare PLANS and ESTIMATES for the ERECTION of COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, &c.; their MACHINERY and necessary Buildings; also, to SUPPLY MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, &c., complete, landed in Bombay, or delivered at Liverpool.

ESTIMATES FREE on application, for Machinery. Messrs. S. & W., are AGENTS for Messrs. CURTIS, SONS and Co., Manchester, for the supply of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, through whom BOILERS and ENGINES and MILL GEAR are obtained from Messrs. HICKS HARGREAVE and Co., Bolton.

Any Contract works supervised; SURVEYING undertaken by the job; VALUATION done on moderate terms. Any kind of Civil and Mechanical Engineering undertaken.

Our Terms are lower than those of any other professional Firm in Bombay.

SCOTT & WASLEKAR. { T. W. SCOTT, C. E., Architect. N. N. WASLEKAR, C. E., M. E., &c.
20th July, 1883.

GRATIS AND POST FREE.

THE FOLLOWING

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES.

1.—Wines, Spirits, Beers, Liqueurs, Oilman's Stores, Preserved Provisions, Tobacconists' Sundries, Hardware, Cutlery, General Household Requisites, Table Glass and Crockery Ware.
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3.—Jewellery, Electro-Plate, Fancy Stock and Miscellaneous Articles for Presentation.
4.—Drawing and Surveying Instruments, Artists' Colours and Materials Stationery, Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals.
5.—Chemical and Medicinal Preparations, Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, and General Pharmacy Stock.
6.—Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments and Appliances, for the Profession and Wholesale.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
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"THE IMPERMEABLE."

PATENTED AND REGISTERED.

WATERPROOF, AIR-TIGHT, DUSTPROOF.

A USEFUL novelty are the IMPEREMABLE metal KEYLESS Watches just imported by us. They will no doubt prove a great boon in a country like India where nothing can be kept safe from dust; and especially useful to Ship officers, Pilots, Divers and to all persons whose daily occupations expose them to dust, damp, &c. They are guaranteed **WATERPROOF** and are therefore also **DUSTPROOF.**

To illustrate the correctness of our assertion a few of these Watches are kept going under water at our establishment, where they may be inspected at any time. No Watch will be sold unless it has been tested under water for at least 2 days.

The works of these Watches are of excellent quality, Patent Lever Escapement, and can be thoroughly recommended as correct time-keepers. Guarantee 2 years. Price Rs. 35. No discount.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS & JEWELLERS,
LOCLE, BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

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THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

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Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
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THE series consist of over 500 Views of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Benares, Jubbulpore, Lucknow Cawnpore, Agra, Gobardhun, Bindrabund, Futtipore-Sikri, Delhi, Umritsur, Lahore, Gwalior Simla, Murree, Kashmir, Himmalayas, Kulu, Spiti, Punjab, Umballa District, Saugor, Ahmedabad Poona, Nassick, Trichinopoly, Conjeveram, Trickalecoondrum, Mahavellipore, Tirupetty, Ajanta Karlee, Khandalla, Matheran, Bassein, Hoshungadad, Borhanpore, Mandhatta, Pachmarhi, &c.

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GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK;
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

NOVELTIES
IN SILVER JEWELLERY.

THE "GOBLIN BANGLE"
IN SOLID SILVER,
With five Grotesque little Imps Pendant from it.

THE "HORSE-SHOE BANGLE."

A "Parte Bonheur" Bracelet, on which is engraved the motto "Wear for good luck." The Horse shoe opens with a novel spring movement, to admit of the Bracelet being passed over the hand.

YE BOATING SOUVENIR,
A LIGHT SILVER BROOCH,
For *fichu*, lace "Cloud" or Bonnet Strings.
This style of Brooch is much in vogue.

THE SILVER "JAPANESE FAN" BROOCH AND EARRINGS,
Richly engraved and with Bird and Butterfly, in rich raised gold.

THE "HANDY" SCENT BOTTLE.

This convenient bottle for either salts or scent is now coming much into vogue, its size rendering it easily portable, and owing to its being made *entirely of silver* it cannot easily be broken in four different patterns, Plain, Engraved, Engraved and Gilt, and Fluted.

A GENUINE NOVELTY.
(Just Introduced.)

THE SILVER CIGAR-CUTTER KEY CHARM.

A watch chain appendage looking exactly like a silver key; on pressing the top a steel blade descends to cut the cigar end.

THE SILVER PUZZLE MATCH-BOX.

A match-box and whistle combined, for the pocket, a pretty and inexpensive present.

August 2, 1883.

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WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
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MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873.)

GENERAL AND WHOLESALE PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING SAUTERNE
OF
NORMANDIN MAIGNEN & CO.,
CHATEAUNEUF.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for this very superior Wine, and have now received the first invoice in excellent condition.

Quarts, extra sec., per doz, Rs. 30.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
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Ess. Bouquet.	Wood Violet.
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White Rose.	New Mown Hay.

Edelweiss.

LUNDBORG'S (New York).

Edenia.	Marechal Niel.
Fascination.	Tally Ho.

Bayley's Ess. Bouquet.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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ELASTIC BELTS

IN a great variety of patterns and of every size.

BAYLEY'S LATEST PRIZE MEDAL BELT.
ALL SILK ELASTIC BELTS.
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LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS,
Per packet of 1 doz., Re. 1-8.

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ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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A NEWLY invented and very delicate instrument for showing the proportion of Moisture, or the percentage of Saturation, in the Atmosphere. They are invaluable to Medical Men, Sanitary Institutions, Spinning and Weaving Companies, the Nursery, and in innumerable other cases, where the humidity of the atmosphere affects health or industrial operations.

	Rs. a.
Plain Quality, 4-inch dial with Japanned Tin and Gilt Frame ...	15 0
Superior Finish, 5-inch dial, in Lacquered Brass Frame ...	22 8
Watch Shape, 1½-inch dial, in Nickel Plated case, with open face ...	22 8
Superior Finish, 5-inch dial, Lacquered Brass Mounting with Thermometer, in handsomely carved Oak Frame ...	30 0
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KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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EARLY IN OCTOBER
WILL BE PUBLISHED IN CALCUTTA
A NEW INDIAN REVIEW,
"CREAM:"

WHICH—in addition to a *resumé* of current events to be entitled "THE MONTH" and REVIEWS and NOTICES of WORKS published in India—will contain the CREAM or essence of all the best Reviews and Magazines, Quarterly, Monthly, and Weekly, appearing in Europe and America; thus presenting, as far as may be possible, a MICROCOSM OF CURRENT LITERATURE, SCIENCE, FINE ART, MUSIC, NEW INVENTIONS, ASTRONOMICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL and LITERARY NOTES and GOSSIP, NOTICES of NEW WORKS, FICTION, POETRY, TRAVEL, ETC., ETC.

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Great care and trouble have been taken to secure able collaborateurs, and the Review will in all respects be so compiled, arranged and printed as to bear favorable comparison with the best publications of the kind, its scope and intentions being considered. Further, as containing the essence of all, it will be a publication unique in its line; and, should the Proprietors meet with the support they confidently anticipate, they are sanguine enough to believe they will be able to make it a popular and abiding institution in India.

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W. H. TARGETT,
"THE ASIAN" Office, 4, Waterloo-street, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above material of the regulation shade as approved for Army use, and are in a position to execute all orders immediately upon receipt.

Samples and particulars upon application.

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited for the EXTENSION of our PREMISES in Rampart-row. Plan, specification and conditions of contract can be seen, and schedule of quantities of the work obtained, at our office. Sealed Tenders must be sent to us not later than 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo. We do not bind ourselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

DAVID SASSOON & CO.
Bombay, 20th August, 1883.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention; Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PURSUANT to section 42 of Act XXVIII. of 1866, NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of HENRY CHARLES THORPE ROBINSON, C.S., late Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Bannu in the Punjab, deceased, who died on the 28th May, 1883, and Probate of whose Will (with effect throughout the whole of British India) has been granted to the undersigned, one of the executors in such Will named, are hereby REQUIRED TO SEND in writing the particulars of their claims to the undersigned at his office, at No. 1, Strand, Calcutta, on or before the 15TH DAY of SEPTEMBER NEXT, after which date the undersigned will be at liberty to distribute the assets amongst the parties entitled, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

C. C. ROBINSON.
1, Strand, Calcutta, 16th July, 1883.

THE DATE for the receipt of TENDERS for the CONVEYANCE of MAILS by SEA, on the lines marginally* noted has been EXTENDED from the 1st September to the 1st November, 1883. Tenders should reach the office of the Director General at CALCUTTA not later than the 1st November, 1883.

* Calcutta—Rangoon (direct).
Calcutta—Rangoon (via Chittagong and Akyab.)
Madras—Rangoon.
Bombay—Karachi.
Bombay—Busreh (Via Karachi.)

L. G. WAIT,
Assistant Director General of the Post Office of India,
Foreign Post Branch.
Simla, the 7th August, 1883.

Seeds...............Palekar's...............Seeds.
Seeds...............Palekar's...............Seeds.
Seeds...............Palekar's...............Seeds.

PALEKAR & Co., while thanking their patrons for their support for last nine years, beg respectfully to announce that they have just received their periodical supply of loose garden seeds.

Also Carter's seeds in boxes.

Vegetable	Rs. 3, 6-8, 12-8.
Flower	Rs. 5, 7-8, 10.
Holborn Pumps, ordinary	Rs. 5.
„ large	Rs. 9.
American Hydronettes	Rs. 12 to 20.
Lawn Mowers	Rs. 38 to 120.
Garden Pumps on wheels	Rs. 43.
Wheel-water Barrow	Rs. 32.
Patent Hedge Cutter	Rs. 5.

Our illustrated catalogues can be had post-free.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS.
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price Re 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 6, Hummum-street, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of September, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1883.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the election of Mr. Edward Comber who rejoined the Board on his return from England.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Thomas H. Moore, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 4th to 13th September, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company will be open for the inspection of shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,
JAMES MOORE,
Acting Chief Agent.
Bombay, 30th August, 1883.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

AN English-built light PARK-PHAETON with a pair of well matched bay Ponies.

Just arrived a new English-built stylish and light MAIL-PHAETON, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

Information regarding buying and selling horses, carriages, furniture, etc., etc., can be obtained from the undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps.. Rs.	350
Do. 40 do. ... „	750
Do. fo 6 arc lights of 2,000 Candles, each. „	1,200
Do. 8 do. 500 do. .. „	1,200
Do. 20 do. 500 do. .. „	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than all other Carbons.
JABLOCH KOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

THACKER & CO., Limited.

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AND
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BOOK OF BOMBAY
BY JAMES DOUGLAS,
ILLUSTRATING
THE HISTORY OF BOMBAY FROM THE MARRIAGE TREATY IN 1661 TO THE YEAR OF GRACE 1883,

With the views of Seevajee and the Peishwas, of Bonaparte and Nelson, and Arthur Wellesley and other remarkable historical characters, in regard to the City; as well as a great deal of interesting and valuable information respecting the growth of the City, its Commerce, Topography and Surroundings.

With an excellent Chromo-litho. Portrait of Seevajee, by Messrs. Maclure and Macdonald; and a Map of Bombay as it was in 1760.

The Portugalls have choused us it seems on the Island of Bombay.—*Samuel Pepys.*

In one handsome volume of 566 pages, 8vo., cloth bound.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Rs. 5 PER COPY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Rs. 1 per tin of 2½ lbs.
ICES, ICED DRINKS,
HAM, SANDWICHES, PASTRY,
DRAUGHT BEER & PORTER,
WINES, SPIRITS & PROVISIONS,
AT BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

CALCUTTA SEASON.
TO LET.—"CAROVILLE" for the coming season—furnished or unfurnished—centrically situated. Apply on the premises or by letter to 10, WELLINGTON SQUARE.

DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per Share will be paid on and after the 3rd instant to those Shareholders whose names were on the Company's Register on the 31st August last.
By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, 1st September, 1883. Managers.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that a HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby-row, on TUESDAY, the 11th September, 1883, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—
To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the half-year ended 30th June, 1883.
To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company.
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Bombay, 1st September, 1883. Agents.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a CHURCH at PARELL and for the execution by PETTY CONTRACTS certain works in connection with the new Central Press Building on the Esplanade.
Plans and Specifications can be seen and forms of Tender obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.
Tenders duly signed, sealed, and endorsed to be delivered at the Office of the Undersigned on or before the 12th instant.
The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 1st September, 1883.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that a NINTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 35 per Share, for the six months ended 30th June last, will be made PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby-row, Fort, on and after SATURDAY, the 8th proximo, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 4th idem.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to 7th proximo, both days inclusive.
Shareholders are requested to produce Share Certificates when applying for dividend.
By order of the Board,
Pro Victoria Manufacturing Company, Ld.,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Bombay, August 31, 1883. Agents.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart-row, on FRIDAY, the 14th September, 1883, at 12 o'clock noon, to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1883.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 14th September, 1883, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 1st September, 1883.

NOTICE.
BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS.
THE ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the city of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CAST IRON and ZINC-VENTILATING SHAFTS and of Cast Iron Pipes and sundry Fittings for House Connections for a portion of the new sewerage scheme.
2. The Drawings can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned, where also can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per copy printed copies of the conditions of contract comprising:
1. Articles of Agreement.
2. Specification.
3. Schedule of Rates and Bill of Quantities.
4. Form of Tender.
5. Sketches of Castings.
3. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash.
4. Tenders must be duly signed and sealed, addressed to DR. T. S. WEIR, Acting Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and delivered at the Office of the Commissioner not later than noon on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, 1883.
5. The Acting Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order of the Acting Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer Municipality.
Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality Sewerage Department, Bombay, 1st September, 1883.

PLAYING CARDS,
A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION FROM THOS. DE LA RUE & CO.
Each pack neatly boxed.

	Rs.	a.
Palace Gold "Dexter" Moguls, with Patent Index-Pips and Rounded Corners	2	4
Palace "Dexter" Moguls, with Patent Index-Pips and Rounded Corners	2	0
Palace Gold Moguls	2	4
Extra-Figured Moguls	1	12
Gold Moguls Japanese Lacquer, with Rounded Corners and Ordinary Pips	1	12
Gold Moguls	1	8
"Slider" Moguls, extra thin and highly finished, with Rounded Corners and Ordinary Pips	1	8
Figured Moguls, Fancy Backs	1	4
Figured "Dexter" Moguls, with Patent Index-Pips and Rounded Corners	1	8
Club-House Moguls:—Plain, White or Plain, Pin Backs	1	4
Second Moguls—Gold	1	0
Third Harrys, Rounded Corners and Ordinary Pips	0	10

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, Meadow-street; POONA, East-street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 344 OF 1881.
PETER SYLVESTRE DE SOUZA, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, residing at Cavel-street, House No. ....Plaintiff.
vs.
SIMON DE ESPERANCA, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, now residing at the village of Iria Paria in Salsette in the district of Thanna, the surviving Executor of the Will of the late ANTONIO DOMINGOS DE SOUZA, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, deceased, NICHOLAS DE GA of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Grant-road, and HENRIQUES FRANCISCO SOARES, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, the executors of the last Will of the late LEOPOLDINA DE GA, widow, deceased, MICHAEL DE LIMA and SOUZA, of Bombay, Portuguese, now residing at Naples in the kingdom of Italy, the husband of RUFINA ANGELICA, deceased, and STILLA DE LIMA and SOUZA, ELVIRA DE LIMA and SOUZA, and THOMAS EDWARD DE LIMA and SOUZA, children of the said MICHAEL DE LIMA and SOUZA and RUFINA ANGELICA, his late wife, all minors under the age of 18 years, now residing at Naples aforesaid with their said father by FREDERICK HANIBALD DE BRITO, a Commissioner for taking affidavits of this Honorable Court duly and appointed guardian ad-litem ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit, bearing date the fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Antonio Domingo de Souza, late of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, deceased the testator in the pleadings in this suit mentioned who died at Bombay on or about the twenty-fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one calendar month from the date hereof, or in default hereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 3rd day of September, 1883.
CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

J. NEUBERG'S
CIGARETTE FACTORY,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES manufactured daily fresh and fresh of the very Choicest TOBACCOS procurable.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34	Rs. 3 8
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„ 3	STAMBOUL	„ 34	„ 3 8
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MILD TURKISH,
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

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No. 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 25	Rs. 2 10
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„ 8	NYDIA	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 9	NYMPH	„ 15	„ 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG,
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No. 10	CONFIANCE	Rs. 20	Rs 2 4
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PLEASANTLY FULL-FLAVOURED.

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No. 13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
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Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9, 12 are without mouthpieces.
Only orders for 500 and upwards of each Brand carry the rate per 1,000.
ILLUSTRATED LIST ON APPLICATION.
J. NEUBERG
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FANCY BAZAAR
IN AID OF
ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDORA,
WILL TAKE PLACE as usual on the 8th September and will remain open for about ten days.
It will take place in the Convent.
The proceeds of the bazaar are for the Benefit of the above Institution.

CONSIGNEES of ANY PACKAGES weighing over one ton ten cwts. per s. s. CLAN FORBES are hereby requested to send their boats into the Prince's Dock to receive same. Particulars as to when the boats are to be alongside will be given on application to the Undersigned.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st September, 1883.

NOTICE.
IT is hereby notified that the Undersigned did on the 1st instant pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 170 monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.
T. S. WEIR,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st September, 1883.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NO MACHINE has ever met with such popularity as the "SINGER." It is the easiest setting and the best satisfying MACHINE in the world. Wanted Agents where we are not represented. More than 30 Agents in India. For terms and particulars post-free, 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

CIDER "Apple Brand" bottled by Robert Porter & Co. Quarts Rs. 6-4; Pints Rs. 4-4 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—I have REMOVED my SHOP from Meadow-street, No. 28 to No. 7, just opposite to the Roman Catholic Chapel.—B. JEEVANJEE MEHTA.

CELLULOID CUFFS and COLLARS specially adapted for Travellers & Overland Passengers. The Travelling Kit Warehouse, Y. A. LACKA & Co.

NOBLES (without reeds), per 100 Re. 1-12, made of the finest selected Trichinopoly tobacco of a delicious flavor and fragrant around—HOWARD and Co., Fort,

MONSOON SMOKES.—Burmahs E. M. made of the choicest and well-matured Coconada Tobacco of a delicious flavor and pleasant aroma. Rs. 2 per 125. HOWARD and Co., Fort.

WANTED a DAILY GOVERNESS.—She must be able to read and speak Marathi. Apply, stating qualifications and remuneration required, to "W.T.," *Gazette* Office, Fort.

TO BE LET with entry, from 1st October, the top floor of a building in Elphinstone Circle, open to the sea breeze. Dining-room, Drawing-room, Billiard-room, 4 Bed-rooms, &c. For particulars of rent, &c., apply to JOHN FLEMING & Co.

JUST UNPACKED HANDSOME PRESENTS for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, Wedding and Christening Gifts, and many other novelties.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £876,000 per annum.

PRESENTATION.—Just received a fine selection of Ivory Earpiece folding Ithethiscopes, for presentation.—FERNANDES and Co., Chemists, Bombay.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

LADIES' FRENCH KID BOOTS & SHOES. For style and durability they cannot be surpassed. BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100.
J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOARD and LODGING required by a single gentleman, Byculla or Mazagon preferred, good terms for a comfortable home. Address H., care of this office.

P. RATANJI, WATCHMAKER, has always in stock TOWER CLOCKS with one, two, or four dials, suitable for Mills, Factories, Hospitals and other public buildings. Prices moderate. No. 10, Forbes street, Fort, Bombay.

LEGENDS OF THE PANJAB, in Monthly Numbers, by Captain R. C. TEMPLE, B.S.C. No. 1. now ready, price Re. 1. In the Press: DISSERTATION ON THE PROPER NAMES OF PANJABIS, by the same Author, price Rs. 3. Apply to EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, Bombay, or Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHEDDAR, DUTCH and GRUYERE CHEESE on cut. BACON & HAM. Sandwiches, &c., &c., also oilmanstores, at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE AT BYCULLA HOTEL PREMISES.
On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed by the owner, Jeevanjee Hormusjee, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large collection of excellent furniture, handsome mahogany full-size slate billiard tables by Thurston and Co., with balls, cues, marking-board, lamps, &c., complete.
Full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1883.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd September, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ madapollams.
15 cases Persian prints.
15 „ eau-de-cologne.
4 „ gold brocades.
3 „ fresh Swiss milk, ship brand.
14 boxes bottles John Ranking & Co.'s finest old Islay Scotch whisky.
15 boxes Hally Burton & Co.'s Aldana white wine.
15 „ „ „ red „
10 „ lime juice cordial.
2 octaves, 30 gallons, Glenfallock Highland whisky.
Pease Sutton's vegetable and flower seeds.
An invoice of 4, 5 and 6 bottles plated cruet pickle-frames, breakfast cruets, sets of jugs and basins, silvered mounted carriage lamps, whip sockets, single-door, fire-proof safes, &c.
By order of the Administrator-General, sundry effects of the late Mr. JAMES POWER, consisting of wearing apparel and sundries.
AT 2 P.M.
1 English-built waggonette.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th September, sale commencing at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 72, Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Mons. Drouin, late French Consul, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teak wood household furniture, platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a mahogany miniature slate billiard table with balls, cues, &c., a handsome light nearly new landau, real China and Japanese flower-vases, rich table ornaments, handsome pictures, choice plants, &c., the property of a gentleman, the same comprises rich thin plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated cruet, pickle and sauce frames, hot-water curry-dishes, tea and coffee service, ice-pitcher, epergne spoons and forks, fruit and fish knives and forks with cases, bread basket, oblong and round waiters, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, table cutlery by Rogers and Sons, a set of blackwood oval dining tables in 5 pieces, drawing-room, pier, oval, writing, round and Madras-pattern dressing and wash-hand tables, drawing-room, easy, low, folding, and Madras and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumb waiter, whatnot, American chairs, round and oval tables and teapoys with marble tops, conversation and sofa couches, ottoman, a mahogany semigrand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, music book, toilet and hat stands, a mahogany slate bed miniature billiard table with balls, cues, &c., lady's writing table, blackwood and teakwood bedsteads, single iron cots, dressing and cheval glasses, a glass-door almyra, gown and clothes press, chest of drawers, double and single screens, bentwood rocking chairs, real China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Brussel's carpets, parian figures, clock, handsome pictures, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture and copper utensils, choice plants in pots, &c., &c.
AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome light nearly new landau.
Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.
Also the property of the late H. F. WHYTE, Esq.—
1 handsome light barouche, by Ness Brothers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Agiary Lane, opposite the General Assembly's Institution, outside the Fort.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by the Administrator-General to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m.,
All that piece of ground, together with the upperstoryed house standing thereon, assessed under No. 160, and situate in Agiary Lane, near Kalbadavie-road, without the Fort of Bombay, and belonging to the estate of the late Wishwamber Swamy.
Full particulars of the property will be given hereafter.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1883.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
PRICE LIST OF
AMERICAN ORGANS.
LA PETITE.—Black walnut case with ebonized Pilasters; Black Walnut Ornaments; Heel Plates and Toe Irons to prevent Wear and Chafing.
This Organ, being slightly under the ordinary size, will be found convenient where space is valuable; and being strongly constructed, will stand usage of which more elaborate cases will not admit.
Style A, Price Rs. 300.
Five Octaves, Five Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Vox Humana, Dulcet and Knee Swell.
Style B, Price Rs. 350.
Five Octaves, Seven Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler and Knee Swell.
Style C, Price Rs. 400.
Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Echo, Dulcet and Knee Swell.

THE ALBION.—Solid black walnut case, Panels of French Burr, Handsome Extension Top, with DOUBLE MUSIC PORTFOLIO.
Price Rs. 450.
Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells.

THE IMPERIAL.—The case is constructed with brilliantly-figured walnut. For the promotion of enjoyment in the home circle, there is no resource so pure or unfailing as music. THE STERLING ORGANS are especially adapted to meet this want, from their varied powers, and quick, responsive touch.
Price Rs. 650.
Five Octaves; Sub-Bass and Octave Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brilliante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Coupler, and patent Grand Organ and Knee Swell.

MASON AND HAMLIAN'S STUDENT ORGAN, Pannelled front and ends, with engraved gold bronze ornamentation. Four and a half octaves, six stops. Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Viola 4 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia 8 ft., Flute, 4 ft., Tremulent knee swell. Having Four sets of reeds, two of two and a half octaves each and two of two octaves each. Price, Rs. 400.

MASON AND HAMLIN'S "UNIVERSAL ORGAN," Five octaves, thirteen stops. Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Dulciana, 8 ft., Viola, 4 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia, 8ft., Clarabella, 8ft., Oboe, 8ft., Clarionet, 8ft., Voix Celeste, 8ft. Tremulant, Forte I, Forte II. Full Organ (*Knee Stop*). Having four sets of reeds of two-and-a-half octaves each. Price, Rs. 475.

THE SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGAN. It has eight stops, namely: Diapason, Dulciana, Principal, Flute, Kalophon, Tremolo, Principal, Forte, Diapason Forte and Knee Swell. Price Rs. 500.

THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN COMPANY'S CEDAR and WALNUTWOOD ORGANS FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES. The case is made from the finest selected wood, and is put together without depending on glue. No portion of the case or works can come apart from the action of dampness. Even the ivory veneers of the keys are fastened by metallic pins. The screws and fastenings of all kinds are of brass and copper. No iron is used except for certain levers which are not easily injured. The whole can be tightly closed against dust and against insects. No instrument of the kind has been made heretofore with so many excellencies, and none with such a handsome appearance, when the necessities of the case are considered. Organs with 5 octaves, without stops, Rs. 325; Organs with 5 octaves and 4 stops, Rs. 360; Organs with 5 octaves and 7 stops, Rs. 400.

HARMONIUMS.—We have a large and carefully selected STOCK of HARMONIUMS of the VERY BEST DESCRIPTION, from the BEST MAKERS.

THE CHOIR HARMONIUM.—Small Oak unpolished Harmonium, with bronzed Handles and turned Columns, two Foot-blowers and four Octaves suitable for Choir practice.
Rs. 100.

THE SCHOOL HARMONIUM.—Solid Oak with 5 octaves of notes (full Harmonium compass,) two Foot-blowers, and Expression Stop. Bronzed Handles and turned Columns. Any music can be performed on this instrument, and being light and portable, it is well adapted for District use.
Rs. 130.

THE CHAPEL HARMONIUM.—With 7 Stops. This instrument is capable of great expression, is powerful, and well adapted for service in Chapels or small Churches. In plain oak case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles. Rs. 225.
If French polished, Rs. 240.

DRAWING-ROOM HARMONIUM.—In plain Oak Case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles, two Foot-blowers, 5 octaves, 10 stops.
These are very sweet-toned instruments, and well adapted for Drawing-room use or for Church purposes, Rs. 350.
French-polished Case, Rs 375.

THE ARTIST'S HARMONIUM.—With 14 Stops, is of great power and variety of tone, and is fitted with knee swell: in plain oak Case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles. Rs. 450.
French-polished Case, Rs. 485.

THE CHURCH HARMONIUM, with 16 Stops. This is a very powerful instrument, the combination of stops makes it equally suited for a large Church or a Drawing-room. In plain oak Case. Rs. 550.
French-polished and dark mouldings, Rs. 600.

A large stock of Organs and Harmoniums not here enumerated, always kept in stock to select from.
Full descriptions with Illustrations furnished on application.

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MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,
WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application accompanied by remittance in full, to
The AGENT ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
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SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KODANAAD ESTATES.
NEILGHERRY HILLS.
TRADE K T E in a triangle. MARK.
AWARDED Gold Medal, two Silver Medals, five First prizes and seven Diplomas.
This fine TEA in all varieties and priced very low is to be had only of
Messrs. BOLTON & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

EDUCATION
FOR THE SONS OF ANGLO-INDIANS.
TULSE HILL SCHOOL, SURREY.
THIS SCHOOL situated in one of the most beautiful suburbs of London offers peculiarly such advantages as parents in India desire to secure to the children necessarily separated from them.
The system of education is thorough and liberal, and enables Boys to enter successfully into any of the Great Public Schools of England.
Prospectuses with full particulars as to terms and references can be had at the office of THIS JOURNAL.

STEEL BOILERS.
DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.
ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON
With rivet holes drilled by special system
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,900 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.
Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME [1851

NOTICE.
JAMES PURDEY & SONS, late of 314½, Oxford-street, London, W., GUN and RIFLE MANUFACTURERS by Special Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and His Excellency the Viceroy of India, beg to give notice that they have REMOVED to new and more spacious premises especially erected by them, and that their address now is
AUDLEY HOUSE, 57 and 58, SOUTH AUDLEY-STREET LONDON, W.
They take this opportunity to inform Indian sportsmen that, having erected new and much larger factories, they are enabled to supply Guns and Rifles specially suited to the Indian market, at prices which will favourably compare with those of other makers.
Hitherto J. PURDEY and SONS have confined their business to the manufacture of weapons of the highest finish only, but acting upon the advice of many of their Indian patrons, they are now prepared to make to special order Guns and Rifles (the latter more particularly) of different grades, all of which are perfect as regards shooting qualities and strength.
By their new system of rifling, they have secured in their Extra Express Rifles (400 to 577 bore) the flattest trajectory yet obtained with a minimum amount of friction and recoil, and great accuracy.
Large bore Rifles of great power, with the smallest amount of recoil for elephant and other big game, (These are not made hammerless.) Special miniature Express Rifles for antelope, bustard and tree patridge shooting. Smooth-bore Guns with Flush Sight, especially regulated for shooting ball and shot.
Their new Patent Rebounding Hammerless Guns and Rifles, after the most severe and thorough trials, are acknowledged to be the handiest, strongest, most easily manipulated and simplest produced. Hammerless Guns and Rifles are at present only made in one quality, viz., the best, and are expensive.
In Double Bl. Guns the prices range from £25 to the best quality at £56. Double Extra Express Rifles (450 and 500 bore in four qualities, from £30 to £73 10s. Larger bores slightly increasing in price with each size miniature double Express Rifles for antelope, &c. from £18.
The quotations are all for weapons without case or implements, which are extra, only cases being sent with the Guns, and measures and moulds with the Rifles cases and implements, according to grade, from £3 to £6-6.
TERMS.—One-third of amount to accompany order, balance to be paid in London on completion of goods. J. P. & S. being always full of orders, weapons ... in most cases take from 3 to 6 months (from receipt of order) to make.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, evening.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 1st:—Euphrates (s), from Kurrachee; Maharaja (s), Calcutta.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 1st:—China (s), for Genoa, &c.; Khiva (s), China, &c.; Swordsman (s), Calcutta; Clan Maclean (s), London.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 6 (weather permitting):—

Grand March	Iolanthe	Sullivan.
Overture	Giovanna d'Arco	Verdi.
Valse	Brune ou Blonde	Waldteufel.
Grand Selection	Carmen	Bizet.
Valse	Promenaden	Gung'l.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. China and the s. s. Khiva left the dock yesterday.

THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The annual October vacation of the Bombay Court of Small Causes commences on the 15th October and terminates on the 6th November, both days inclusive.

EVADING THE GANJA LICENCE.—Khoja Shaik Dawood was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of selling an intoxicating drug called ganja without a licence from the Collector of Bombay. He was fined Rs. 7.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 25th August, 1883, was 106,753 maunds, and in money Rs. 40,726, as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Yesterday evening a native boy, aged 5 years, while attempting to cross the road in Abdool Rahman-street, was knocked down and run over by a buggy driven by Mr. Bristed, of Kemp and Company. The child was immediately conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Chinch-bunder, 1st Row, on the body of Jancoo, woman, aged forty years. Deceased, who was deaf and partially blind, was on the 7th ultimo knocked down and run over by a passing shigram, sustaining fatal injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ASSAULT.—Currim Jan Mahomed, Yakoob Ebrahim, Devideen Nilkunt, and Fakeer Mahomed Buctel Mahomed were on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Abraham Solomon and Moses Mendelvitete on the night of the 8th August, in a chawl on the Grant-road. They were fined Rs. 30 each.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Nacoda-street, on the body of Hajee Hassum, aged eighty years. Deceased was a gold and silver refiner. On the previous day his clothes caught fire at a naked kerosine-oil lamp, and he was so severely burned that he died shortly after. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDES.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Toocaram Krishnajee, aged twenty-five years. Deceased was a carpenter, addicted to drink and ganja, and lived in a chawl at Agripada, Byculla, and, in consequence of his ill-treating her, his wife left him and went away to Poona a month ago. Deceased was found lying dead in his room, which was fastened from the inside with a cotton cord tied tightly round his neck, the other end being wound round his right leg. The verdict was that the deceased committed suicide.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Deen Mahomed, aged thirty years. Deceased was a mendicant and an opium eater. On Saturday he was found lying unconscious on the verandah of a house at Pinjrapole. He was removed by the police to hospital, where he died the same evening. The verdict was that death was caused by opium which he voluntarily administered to himself.

AN ADJOURNED INQUEST.—The adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of George Dennett, assistant station master of Bhosawul, who died on the morning of the 23rd ultimo at the European General Hospital, was resumed at the Coroner's bungalow, Clare-road, Byculla, on Saturday last. The evidence of Mrs. Mary Dennett, wife of deceased, went to show that deceased for the last ten years had occasionally suffered from a chronic illness. He had come to Bombay for medical treatment. Witness had no reason to suppose that he was injured by anybody. The evidence of Dr. Robert, Manser, the Resident Surgeon of the European General Hospital, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, was to the effect that death had resulted from natural causes. A verdict was returned accordingly.

THE ILLICIT TRADE IN AMMUNITION.—The hearing of the charges against the five persons, viz., Hashambhoy Dattoo, Mahomedbhoy Hashambhoy, Meerallybhoy Moraz, Muhadooram Buldeodas, and Vithuldas Tricumbas, at the instance of Mr. J. McDermot, Inspector of Arms and Ammunition, for illegally dealing in ammunition was resumed on Saturday last before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court. Mr. Little, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Sayani, appeared on behalf of defendants Nos. 1, 2, and 3; and Mr. Owen, of Messrs. Craggie, Lynch, and Owen, for defendants Nos. 4 and 5. The case for the prosecution being closed, the magistrate in disposing of the matter said he could see no reason for discrediting the statements made by the witnesses for the prosecution, and that the percussion caps sold by the accused Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were sold as *bhungars*, condemned copper. After referring to English authorities, his worship fined defendant No. 1 Rs. 50, and as there was not sufficient evidence against defendants Nos. 2, 3, and 4 they were discharged, while defendant No. 5, who had already been in jail for four or five days, was fined Rs. 10.

THE NEW DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY S. AND W. COMPANY.—A meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. John Gordon presiding, to hear the result of a poll demanded on a certain resolution, which was declared on a show of hands to be carried, by a majority of one vote, at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 27th ultimo. The resolution was as follows:—"That the articles of association of the company be altered by the insertion therein of the words 'or reduced' immediately after the word 'increased' in article 4, and also by the insertion in the said articles immediately after article 7 of the following article:—'That the company may, from time to time, by special resolution reduce the capital.'" Messrs. N. C. Batliboi and Muncherjee Framjee Tumbolee, who were appointed scrutineers, stated in their report that in favour of the resolution there were seventy-six persons holding 1,405 votes and against it there were thirty-two persons holding 406 votes. The chairman, therefore, declared the resolution to be carried; and the announcement was received with applause. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE MILL MANIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
SIR,—The letter signed "Scott and Waslekar," which happened to find room in your valuable paper, was more fit for your waste-paper basket. Imagine a probably interested firm of "engineers" trying to refute the statement made on facts by the whole body of the existing mill-owners, to the effect that our market for local-made cloth is already overstocked, or rather that there is no market for the cloth at present. The impudence of these "engineers" far exceeds their ignorance. Probably these "civil and mechanical engineers" have managed to obtain orders for building and supplying machinery for some of these bogus companies' mills, against which a timely warning has been laudably given. Will these "engineers" dare to say that this is an opportune time to build new cotton mills?
Tardeo, Aug. 30. J. H.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 30.

Before the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice PINHEY.)
THE VALUE OF AN IRRIGATION WELL.
THE COLLECTOR OF KALADGI *vs.* BUSLINGAYA BIN RACHAYA AND OTHERS.
THE Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Manekshah Jehangirshah for the respondents. This was an appeal from an order of Mr. Hosking, Senior Assistant Judge of Kaladgi, awarding to the respondents the sum of Rs. 8,000 on account of a well built with solid masonry, the site of which was wanted by the Local Fund Board of Kaladgi for the construction of a large tank. The well was built by one Rechapa in order to supply water to the persons visiting a neighbouring temple, and to perpetuate his own memory. The owners claimed Rs. 14,000, as the sum expended by them on the construction of the well. Mr. Hosking awarded them Rs. 8,000, the sum for which a similar well could be constructed at present in the most economical manner. Against that decision, the Collector appealed to the High Court on the ground that the sum of Rs. 2,000 tendered by him was sufficient, and that the judge was wrong in principle in assessing the market value, which was such sum as would represent the capitalized value of the income derived by the owners from the well.
Mr. Mandlik, on behalf of the Collector, contended that the market value of the well was the capitalized value of the income derived from the well as an irrigation well, and not the original cost of the well or the sum which it would cost to build a similar well.
Mr. Manekshah argued that the market value of a thing generally was the cost of the material and the labour bestowed on it to make the thing, and that the principle followed by Mr. Hosking, in awarding the sum it would cost to build a similar well now, was correct. Nobody could be said to be compensated for taking from him a building or a well if he was paid only for the materials used in its construction, and not what it would cost to build a similar house or well. The Land Acquisition Act clearly required that the owners who were deprived of their property against their will should be fully compensated.
Their lordships held that the market value of the well was not the sum at which a similar well could be economically built at present, but the value of the material of which the well was built, that is, the market price of the stones used in the construction of the well: and that the sum of Rs. 2,000, tendered by the Collector, was more than sufficient compensation to the owners. Their lordships varied Mr. Hosking's decree accordingly.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Throat Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes: "The value of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—AUGUST 31.

(Before Mr. SPENCER, Acting Chief Judge.)
DISPUTED COTTON TRANSACTION.
WILLOUGHBY LEGEYT *vs.* HARVEY AND SABAPATHY.
Mr. Macfarlane, of Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Owen, of Messrs. Cragie, Lynch and Owen, for the defendants.
His Honour, in delivering the judgment, said:—The plaintiff in this case seeks to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 658-1-6 as the balance of the price of 100 candies of cotton sold to the defendants. The plaintiff is a cotton broker and also trades on his own account in cotton. On the 27th of January last he entered into a contract with defendants to sell to them 100 candies of M.-G. Broach cotton at Rs. 200 per candy deliverable from 15th to 25th April following. On the 30th of January the plaintiff in his capacity of broker effected a contract for the sale of the same 100 candies of cotton by the defendants to Messrs. Lupi and Co. at the price of Rs. 202 per candy, that is, at a profit of Rs. 2 per candy. On the 20th April the plaintiff sent the defendants two orders for the delivery of the cotton, each order being for the delivery of 100 bales or 50 candies. These orders were put in at the hearing and marked A. and B. On the receipt of these orders defendants endorsed them as follows, "please deliver to Messrs. Lupi and Co. or order," and sent them to Lupi and Co. to whom they had, as I have already stated, sold the cotton. They at the same time wrote to the plaintiff asking "*pro forma* for a survey of the cotton tendered" and added, "as we are handing over the delivery order to a third party, please secure payment for the cotton direct and before parting with the cotton if necessary." Lupi and Co. in their turn sold the cotton, at a lower rate than that at which they had agreed to buy, and in fact at less than Rs. 200 per candy, and they endorsed the delivery orders to their purchasers. One of these orders, that marked A after passing by endorsement through five different hands, eventually came into the hands of Messrs Bruel & Co., who had contracted to buy cotton of the description mentioned in the order at Rs. 191 per candy. They took delivery of the 100 bales or 50 candies on the 23rd or 24th of April and paid the plaintiff for the cotton at Rs. 191 per candy. The plaintiff now seeks to recover from the defendants the difference between that rate and Rs. 200 per candy. The other order marked B was also endorsed by Lupi & Co. to Bhojraj Nurpall & Co. to whom they had sold that 100 bales. This sale appears to have been made at Rs. 195 per candy. Bhojraj Nurpall & Co. sold the same cotton to the plaintiff at Rs. 192 per candy and passed on the order to him. The order thus returned to the hands of the plaintiff. No cotton was delivered under this order but the plaintiff states he was paid the difference between the rates of Rs. 192 and 195 by Bhojraj Nurpall, and he claims Rs. 5 per candy from the defendants. The plaintiff says with reference to order B that when a delivery order for cotton is issued by the first vendor to his purchaser and in fulfilment of different contracts it passes through several hands and eventually comes back to the first vendor in fulfilment of a separate contract to purchase which he has entered into, the contract between the first vendor and the first purchaser is considered as settled, and in such cases no cotton is delivered but the vendor prefers a bill against his purchaser for the difference between his selling price and the price at which he eventually took over the order. There is a manifest distinction as to the liability which the defendants have incurred, between the two delivery orders A and B, and on the evidence of the plaintiff and of Mr. Narayen Dhonduba, the manager of the defendants' firm, I am of opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to the difference of Rs. 236-4, which he claims in respect of delivery order B. This must be so from the necessity of the case when the defendants passed order B. on to the person to whom they had sold, they had no intention of themselves taking delivery of the cotton. In the usual course of business they would have either paid to or received from their own immediate purchaser the difference in price; and when the order came back to the hands of the vendor who issued it, at a lower rate than that at which he had issued it, there was no one to whom he could deliver the cotton and no one from whom he could claim the difference in price save and except the first purchaser. In the present case the plaintiff received from Bhojraj Nurpall and Co. the difference of Rs. 3 per candy between the rate at which the latter bought and at which he sold to the plaintiffs, and if no question of the solvency of any of the endorsees had arisen, the plaintiff would have sent in a bill or debit note for the difference of Rs. 5 per candy to the defendants, who I apprehend in their turn would have recovered the amount with their profit, from Lupi and Co. Indeed, Mr. Narayen himself in his evidence stated that if he had issued a delivery order which after passing through several hands, came back to him at a lower price than that at which he had sold, he would look to his immediate purchaser to make good the difference. For these reasons I am of opinion that the claim in respect to order B must be allowed. As to order A Mr. Owen contended (1st) that after the receipt of the letter written by defendants to plaintiff, to which I have already referred, the plaintiff was bound not to deliver the cotton to Lupi and Co. or any other endorsee of the delivery order until they had obtained payment for the cotton at the full price which defendants had agreed to pay for it, and (2ndly) that if they were not bound to do so, the delivery to Bruel and Co. was not a delivery authorized by the defendants—that the plaintiff could not set off against the price of the cotton which exceeded Rs. 9,000. The money they had received from Bruel and Co., which was not a payment made by or on behalf of the defendants, that the plaintiff's cause of action if any against them was for the full price of the cotton, and as that exceeded the pecuniary jurisdiction of the court, the court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit. I do not think the second objection is tenable. The order was endorsed by the defendant and the cotton made deliverable to Lupi and Co., or their order. This unquestionably gave authority to Lupi and Co., to make the cotton deliverable to their endorsee, and when the last endorsee took delivery of the cotton it follows that they took delivery of it with the sanction and as agents *pro hoc rice* of the defendants, and that any payment made by such endorsee must be regarded as a payment made by or on behalf of the defendants. On the part of the plaintiff it was contended by Mr. Macfarlane that it was the custom in Bombay to make deliveries of cotton under orders endorsed as were those in the present case, to the last endorsee, if he were a respectable merchant, and to receive payment from him at the rate at which he stated he had purchased, as a payment on account of the first purchaser, without referring to or communicating with the first purchaser, and to prefer a bill against the latter for the difference. On the other hand it was contended on behalf of the defendants that when the person taking delivery tendered payment at a lower rate than that at which the order was issued, it was the duty of the vendor who issued the order before giving delivery, to ascertain from the first purchaser whether he undertook to pay the difference, and to refuse to deliver it such undertaking was not given. There was but one witness examined on either side and neither custom has been established. For the absence, therefore, of any custom I have to decide what as an abstract rule of law is the effect of transferring a delivery order by endorsement and what is the liability of the party who puts such an order in circulation. It was stated at the hearing that these delivery orders had now become recognized negotiable documents, and that they passed from hand to hand by endorsement. If, as it was asserted, it is the common practice to transfer these delivery orders by endorsements making the cotton deliverable to the endorsee *or his order* without any qualification as to the conditions of delivery, I cannot but characterize it as a lax system of business, and one which is likely not only to open a door to the perpetration of frauds, but to involve the first endorser in liabilities which he never intended to incur. Take this case, A gives a delivery order to B for 100 candies of cotton which the latter has contracted to buy. The delivery order by successive endorsements comes into the hands of F. What is to prevent F in collusion with A taking delivery of the cotton without paying a rupee for the same and from A claiming from B the full price: if A were to say I delivered the cotton to F in compliance with your endorsement, and I did not receive any payment from him as I was satisfied that you would pay, what answer could B make to such a claim? None that I can see in the absence of evidence of fraud. Again if delivery is given to the last endorsee by the first vendor in good faith and he receives payment from him at a much lower rate than that at which the first endorsee had bought, and the latter in the interval becomes insolvent, the first endorser or person who in the first instance put the order in circulation would render himself liable to make good an amount of difference on which he did not calculate when he parted with the order. I am of opinion that in the absence in the endorsement of any qualification as to the conditions of delivery, the plaintiff would have been justified in delivering the cotton to Breul and Co., and treating any payment he received from them as a payment on account of defendants and holding the defendants liable for the difference. This I hold would have been the result if the order for delivery had been unqualified. But after the receipt of the letter of the 20th of April the plaintiff was not justified in delivering the cotton either to Lupi and Co. or to any subsequent endorsee until he was paid by them the full price which the defendants had agreed to pay. That letter says:—"We are handing over the delivery order to a third party, please secure payment for the cotton direct," and it is added "before parting with the cotton if necessary." The plaintiff admits the receipt of that letter but in his evidence he says "I took no notice of the letter. I did not consider myself in the least bound by that letter;" and Mr. Macfarlane argues that the defendants having put the delivery order in circulation by making the cotton deliverable to "Lupi and Co.—or their order" could not by their letter restraint the negotiability of the order. I am unable to see the force of this argument. Suppose the defendants had made an endorsement on the order in these words—"Deliver to Lupi and Co. or order on payment by them for the cotton at Rs. 200 per candy." Could it be contended that the plaintiff would have been bound to deliver to the last endorsee on payment by him of the price at which he had agreed to buy? Clearly not, and it cannot make any difference that the direction not to deliver, except on payment, is contained in a separate letter. It is clear that the plaintiff would not have been damnified by demanding the full price for the cotton before delivery. If he had refused to deliver to Breul and Co., as I hold he was bound to do, unless they paid for the cotton at Rs. 200 per candy, no doubt Breul and Co., would have declined to take delivery and would have returned the order to their immediate vendor. This would have led to communications between the several endorsees, when the defendants would have been compelled either to have consented to Breul and Co., taking delivery on their terms and have undertaken to pay the difference, or have taken delivery themselves. I am of opinion that it was competent to the defendants to direct by their letter that delivery should not be given until payment in full had been made, and that after the receipt of that letter the plaintiff was bound not to deliver to Lupi and Co., or any other subsequent endorsee who was not willing to pay for the cotton a Rs. 200 per candy without communicating with the defendants and ascertaining from them to whom they should look for the difference. On these grounds the plaintiff's claim on order A. must fail. Judgment for plaintiff for Rs. 236 and costs.

SEPTEMBER 1.
(Before Rao Bahadur GUNPUT RAO BHASKERJEE, Acting Second Judge.)
THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST *vs.* THUCKER PREMJEE KHATAO.
MR. NICHOLSON, of the firm of Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Jehangir, pleader, for the defendant.
In this case the plaintiffs sought to recover the sum of Rs. 110, as alleged damages done to their Pilot Schooner, No. 3; and the sum of Rs. 32, survey charges. The defendant, it appeared, is the owner of a pattimar which arrived in the Bombay harbour on the 21st May last, from Coomta, laden with cotton, and anchored near the schooner, with which it collided at noon next day. The plaintiffs attributed the collision to the negligence and carelessness of the tindal of the pattimar.
For the defence it was urged that the collision was purely an accident, as on the day on which it occurred the sea was "rather rough," and as the boat drifted and collided with the schooner, despite two anchors having been dropped. It was also urged that if there had been any negligence it had been contributory on the part of the crew of the schooner. The learned pleader called the attention of the court to the fact that in the summons served upon his client damage was stated to have been done only to the taffrail, the repairs to which the Master Builder to the Port Trust assessed at Rs. 50. The survey charge was also disputed, as no notice of it had been given to the defendant.
His honour held that there had been negligence on the part of the tindal, and that the sea was not rough on the day of the collision. Judgment was accordingly given for the plaintiffs for Rs. 50, as damages done to the taffrail, and Rs. 32, survey charges.

DISPOSAL OF TOWN SWEEPINGS.

WE take the following extract from a Report to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, on the subject of the disposal of town sweepings, by Mr. Rienzi Walton, Executive Engineer, dated 19th July, 1881:—
I now beg to lay before you the information which I have gathered regarding the system adopted at some large cities and towns in England for the disposal of town sweepings.
2. The economical disposal of the refuse of a large town in a way which will not affect the health of the inhabitants is a problem which has engaged the attention of many concerned in matters of conservancy, and is one which, in my opinion, deserves the earliest consideration of the Municipal authorities of Bombay.
3. The common practice adopted in nearly all cities and towns for surmounting the difficulty has hitherto been to deposit all town sweepings on open spaces in close proximity to the town, and frequently on low ground and building sites in the town itself. The more recent researches of medical officers of health have, however, shown that the latter proceeding cannot be followed without considerable risk to public health. Hence, therefore, the utilization of town sweepings for reclamation purposes within town boundaries is now almost universally abandoned.
4. The deposit of crude sweepings is consequently limited to open spaces without town boundaries, a system which, although offering to some extent an easy way out of the difficulty, nevertheless entails an ever-increasing annual expense on the ratepayers, for, as the sites for deposit become filled up, so they become extended in distance from the town, and the cost of haulage is increased proportionately.
5. Mr. Alfred Fryer, in his report to the Corporation of Derby, published by the Mayor, thus alludes to this system:—
"The method of placing such solid refuse upon 'tips' has nothing to recommend it. The heap is both unsightly and dangerous. The evil is cumulative; each generation has not alone to find space to deposit its own refuse, but it must also tolerate the accumulations of those which preceded it. Continue the process long enough, and every town must stand within, if not upon, a belt of refuse; must tolerate the refuse before its doors as the tenants of an Irish cabin do, or must imitate our prehistoric ancestors with their kitchen middens."
6. It may be said with reference to Bombay that with the vast area of the Flats still before us untouched, the consideration of the impending burden on the ratepayers which the present system must at a future time entail is at this time premature, and that the question may safely be left alone until its increase in annual cost renders imperative the adoption of some other method of disposal of the kutchra. For the answer to such a point, I would refer you to my report No. 2571 on the surface drainage of Bombay, wherein I have shown that the reclamation of the Flats cannot be proceeded with, without a similar process being adopted for the low-lying portions of the town.
7. The area of the Flats, say from the Bellasis-road to the sea on the west, bounded by the Haines-road on the north, and Cumballa Hill and Mahaluxmi on the south, is only about 910 acres. Dr. Weir's annual report on the Health Department for the year 1879 gives the quantity of kutchra deposited on the Flats during the year as 1,24,171 tons, which represents an area 3 feet deep of 21·4 acres, or if taken 6 feet deep of 10·7 acres. If, therefore, the kutchra be deposited 6 feet deep it will take a period of 91 years to fill up the whole. The difficulty which strikes me with reference to Bombay is the fact that, sooner or later, the low portions of the town must be filled up, or the reclamation of the Flats must cease. Reclaiming the town with kutchra is, of course, out of the question. It therefore comes to this, that if the Flats are still raised, the town must also be so, with suitable material. But if this is to be accomplished with good earth, the cost will be immense. If, however, the system which I have hereafter explained is found, upon a careful trial, to produce a wholesome and unobjectionable material, the problem will be satisfactorily solved, for then the town can be raised without fear of danger to health, and the Flats can go on at the same time.
8. About the commencement of the year 1878, the contractor for the removal of the town sweepings of Leeds was compelled to inform the committee of that Corporation that unless they found other sites to which he could cart his rubbish, he would be forced to throw up his contract, as all available sites had been filled up. The *Leeds Mercury* of this date has the following with regard to this:—
"Wherever the refuse was deposited it became a nuisance to the locality, and everybody objected to have such accumulations near to their dwellings or property. A proposal was made that the rubbish should be carted outside the borough, but that would have involved additional cartage of from six to ten miles, and the increased expenditure was estimated at between £5,000 and £6,000 a year. In these circumstances the committee directed their attention to the system which had been patented by Mr. Fryer, and which had been tried successfully at Manchester and Birmingham. Mr. Morant, the Borough Engineer, and Mr. Newhouse, the Superintendent of the Sanitary Department, visited Manchester, and saw the process in operation. They reported favourably to the committee, several members of which afterwards visited Manchester, and having inspected the system for themselves, it was resolved to recommend its adoption by the Town Council."
At a subsequent meeting of the Corporation a proposal was carried, by which an agreement was made with Messrs. Manlove, Alliott and Company for the use of their patent for the Corporation of Leeds for twelve months, and for the construction of works upon their principle, the total cost being about £3,150. The Corporation also stipulated for power to continue the use of the patent anywhere within the borough at a further cost of £2,000. The trial proved perfectly successful, and at a short time afterwards the Leeds Corporation voted a further sum of £9,400 for an extension of the system and the necessary apparatus. The destructors are capable of disposing of 40 tons each per diem (vide extract from *Yorkshire Post* dated 21st January, 1880, attached, appendix A.)
9. I will now endeavour to explain what the system invented by Mr. Fryer is.
Mr. Fryer's system comprises three distinct processes. (1) A destructor, (2) a carbonizer, (3) a concretor.
As the latter is intended for the production of a manure chiefly from the residue of urine collected by the pail system, it is inapplicable to this city, and I shall therefore not describe it here. I cannot do better than adopt the words of Mr. Morant, the President of the Association of Municipal and Sanitary Engineers.
10. "The destructor consists of six compartments or cells formed of brick-work lined with fire-bricks; it occupies a space of 24 feet by 22 feet and 12 feet in height, and is so arranged that there is an inclined road leading to a platform over the top of it, on to which the refuse is carted; and there is another inclined road from the level of the firing floor, by means of which the incinerated material is carted away. Each of the six cells is capable of destroying 7 tons of refuse in 24 hours, and consists of a sloping furnace with hearth and fire grate covered in by a reverberatory arch of fire-brick, with one opening for the admission of the refuse, another for the gases to escape into the flue, and furnace frame and doors for the withdrawal of the clinkers. The refuse, which is shovelled from the platform into the cell, falls upon the incline, and slides forward on to the sloping hearth, whence, when sufficiently dry, it is helped forward on to the firebars, where it burns somewhat fiercely, the fire-brick arch above concentrating the radiant heat upon it. The opening for the entry of refuse is divided from the opening for the exit of gases by a wall, a bridge preventing the refuse which is heaped up immediately below from finding its way into the flue also. At intervals of about two hours the clinkers are withdrawn through the furnace doors, and the further charge of refuse shovelled in at the top. The result of the process is that everything is consumed or converted either into clinkers or a fine ash. Every two cells are also provided with an opening for the introduction of infected mattresses, diseased meat, &c., on to the fire, where everything is readily consumed without causing a smell."
11. The clinkers which are drawn from the destructor are ground, then mixed with lime, and sold as a good strong mortar. There is, therefore, an apparatus connected with the destructor by which this process is effected. Mr. Morant thus describes it:—
"The gases from the furnace on the way to the chimney shaft pass through a multi-tubular boiler 6 feet in diameter, 10 feet in length, and makes steam to drive a horizontal engine with 12" cylinders and 2 feet stroke, which works the two mortar mills with pans 8 feet in diameter. In these the clinkers made in the destructor are mixed with lime and ground into an exceedingly strong mortar, which is readily sold at 5s. per load. No fuel of any kind is required, the ashes mixed with the refuse being amply sufficient. The old tins and iron which have passed through the furnace are sold for old metal."
During the year 1879 the materials which were consumed in the destructor at Leeds were as follows:—14,000 tons rubbish, 59 beds, 131 mattresses, 264 carcases of pigs which had suffered from swine fever, 1 cow, 8 sheep, 2 lambs, 28 quarters bad meat, 18 cwts. bad meat.
12. I think the above gives a clear idea of the destructor. I will now go on to describe the carbonizer from the authority already quoted:—
"It is used to convert the refuse obtained from the sweepings of the paved streets, and the markets and other vegetable refuse, into a carbon, very useful as a manure and deodorizer, and which finds a sale at the rate of 30s. per ton."
The carbonizer consists of a group of cells and

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furnaces, each cell having its own distinct furnace alongside of it. It is 26 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 15' 6" high, tied together with iron rods and angle-irons.

The refuse to be carbonized is fed into the apparatus at the top, the loose cover of the cell being removed for that purpose and immediately replaced; within the brickwork cells are hung, by means of cast-iron plates fixed in its walls, a series of cast-iron plates or eaves touching the walls along their top edges, but standing free from the walls some inches along their lower edges. These plates are made to over-lap each other, and form a continuous sloping ledge or eave, winding round and round the cell in a kind of spiral. Near the bottom of the cell the spiral eave is finished with a fire-block eave, the lower edge of which rests on a wall dividing the contents of the cell on one side from the hot gases of the fire which are admitted to it on the other side.

The refuse is fed into the cell until it forms a solid mass within the well of the spiral eave, being withdrawn at the bottom as it gets sufficiently charred, but it is not mobile enough in its nature to rise up again underneath or behind the eaves, so that a space is left forming a continuous flue in connection with the chamber behind the fire-block at the bottom of the cell, and up this flue pass the hot gases from the fire bearing the contents of the cell. At the top of the cell these gases pass through the damper frame into the vertical flue, and so into the main flue, and thence to the chimney. The process undergone by the refuse is as follows:—

After being thrown in at the top of the cell it sinks gradually as it becomes closer packed, and as the finished charcoal is withdrawn at the bottom, it sinks and continually comes in contact with hotter and still hotter plates, until at the bottom it enters a chamber of nearly red-hot fire-brick.

No air is admitted during the process, except a slight amount which reaches it from the flue behind the eaves, so that instead of being consumed it is charred. The cell terminates about 2 feet from the ground in a strong cast-iron plate, in which is an opening closed on the under side by a sliding door; this is opened at intervals (about 3 hours) for letting out a charge of charcoal into a small truck, which is run in below the plate ready to receive it. The furnace with fire grate and door are of usual construction, and within it a thick dull fire is kept up. Sight or peep-boxes are provided to enable the flues nearest to the fire to be cleansed, and there are similar peep-boxes higher up for the purpose of seeing that the cast-iron plates do not become overheated.

The charcoal, which comes out of the carbonizer red-hot, is cooled in a char-cooler by passing through a revolving cylinder, over which cold water is continuously streaming, and is sifted as it issues from the outer end. This cooler is also driven by the same engine which drives the mortar pans. Each cell deals with about fifty cwts. of refuse in twenty-four hours.

The cost of an establishment consisting of one six cell destructor, a carbonizer with eight cells, boiler, steam-engine, two mortar mills, and pans, cooler chimney, shaft, and buildings is about £4,500.

No nuisance of any kind is experienced in the vicinity of any of the depôts.

13. The cost for the complete machine, that is, destructor and carbonizer, is very heavy. I would therefore recommend that as an experiment permission be obtained from Messrs. Manlove, Alliott and Co. for the erection of a destructor only, their firm supplying the working plans and the necessary ironwork. By such a course not only would the cost be much reduced, but a fair trial could be given, and the utility of the incinerated material could be practically ascertained without a serious outlay.

A destructor is calculated to destroy 40 tons of refuse daily, and the quantity now collected by the Health Department is 340 tons. Hence it would require 8 destructors to consume one day's collection.

14. As regards the carbonizer, I think the Health Officer's opinion should be ascertained. The carbon turned out at Leeds and elsewhere is largely used as a deodorant in all places where necessary, and it is possible that he might consider it sufficiently efficient to take the place of the disinfecting powder now used in Bombay. The charcoal might also become a saleable material for the poor classes.

15. The following is a list of some of the towns where the Fryer system is adopted successfully:—Leeds, Heckmondwike, Blackburn, Bradford, Warrington, Derby, Birmingham, Manchester, Rochdale, Bolton, Dewsburg, Rotherham, and Stafford.

I also attach printed copies of various official reports on the system:—

(1). Report of the Borough Surveyor of Derby to the Chairman and members of the Special Drainage Commission.

(2). Extract from a circular issued by the Local Government Board for Ireland to each sanitary authority within the Kingdom.

(3). Report of the Health Committee to the Town Council of Birmingham.

(4). Report of the Borough Surveyor to the Sanitary Committee of the Borough of Warrington.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Municipal Corporation was held on Friday afternoon, Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Anundrao Narayen Vasudeo, Thomas Blaney, Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Fazulbhoy Visram, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Khan Bahadur, Shaik Hydur Cassum, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Kaikhusroo Nowrojee Kabrajee, Kursondas Vullubdas, Kashinath Trimbak Telang, D. S. Kemp, J. Macfarlane, Lieut.-Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhai, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Major A. B. Portman, Messrs. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Sir Frank Souter, Messrs. C. A. Turner, E. F. Underwood, Vandravundas Purshotumdas, and Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxmonjee.

GOVERNMENT AND THE POLICE CHARGES.

The Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, in accordance with the terms of a notice given by him, proposed that the Acting Municipal Commissioner be asked to produce all the correspondence to date regarding the taking over by Government of the police charges, and the disbursement of the pay of the police force. Also that the correspondence might be printed and circulated.

Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas seconded the proposition, which was then carried unanimously.

THE RECENT DEFALCATIONS BY A MUNICIPAL OFFICER.

The following letter was read:—

Bombay, 20th August, 1883.

To H. W. Barrow, Esq., Clerk, Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

SIR,—I have to inform you that at the Special Meeting of the Corporation to be held on the 24th of this month, it is my intention to ask the Acting Municipal Commissioner to favour the Corporation with answers to the following points relative to the recent frauds in Mr. Braham's Department, which have resulted in a loss, it is said, of Rs. 15,000 to the Municipality:—(1.) What are the circumstances connected with the frauds, who committed them, how were they committed and detected, and how was it that they remained undetected ever since 1879? (2.) What is the amount of the loss caused to the Municipality thereby? (3.) Who is the immediate superior officer of the defrauding servant, and was it that officer's or any other officer's duty to supervise and check his books and vouchers? (4.) Is there any efficient system of checks and counterchecks in Mr. Braham's Department—(a.) To verify that the whole of the sums actually received by the Department, and for which receipts are passed by it to the payers, are paid in *full* every day into the Municipal Treasury? and (b) To ascertain whether sums falling due or becoming payable to the Municipality have *all* been received in *full* by the Department and paid into the Municipal Treasury? (5.) Is it any part of the duty of the Controller of Municipal Accounts, or of the auditors appointed by the Corporation, in course of their daily audit, to check and verify the items composing the amount of collections respectively received and paid by the department, by comparing the several items with the original receipts passed, and with the vouchers supporting such payments? (6) And generally, whether there exists, in the various departments of the Municipality, any system of checks and counterchecks and of verification of amounts, to detect and prevent the commission of similar frauds by the employés of the Municipality? (7.) And, lastly, what steps the Acting Municipal Commissioner has taken, or proposes to take, in view of reimbursing the Municipality for the loss caused by the recent frauds, and to protect Municipal revenues from such losses in future?—I remain, &c.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar said, with regard to the subject of his letter, that he wished he had a more agreeable duty to perform. His motion related to an affair which scarcely did credit to the management of an important department of the Municipality. The particulars of the case were given in the following paragraph which had appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 25th July last:—"A remarkable series of peculations have just been brought to light in the offices of the Municipality. They accountant in the office of Mr. Braham, Deputy Executive Engineer, a Parsee, is the alleged culprit. It was the duty of the accountant to receive fees for road openings, and fines, and other items payable to that department, and to hand them over to the Controller. Before being received by the Controller, however, it now transpires that a heavy percentage was levied by the individual through whose hands they were transmitted. This system of abstraction has been carried on regularly since 1879, and though a correct estimate of the amount of the defalcations has not been arrived at, it is believed to amount to several thousand rupees. Yesterday a warrant was issued for the arrest of the accountant, but he has not yet been apprehended." Mr. Javerilal proceeded to say that just as a straw showed the direction of the wind, the above case was to him an indication of something wrong in the system of collection which obtained in the several departments of the Municipality. It appeared to him that the system should be made the subject of a serious inquiry, which, he hoped, would lead to certain reforms. One of the reforms which appeared to be urgently needed was that the department of collection should be entirely separated from the department which prepared bills and claims. There should be a Municipal shroff or a treasury officer, whose duty should be to receive cash from the various departments, and who should give every evening an account of what he had received during the day. The departments should have nothing whatever to do with the receipt of money, and Mr. Javerilal said that if his suggestion were adopted, there would be some kind of check to the commission of frauds. The speaker then proposed that the Acting Municipal Commissioner be requested to favour the Corporation with a report on each of the questions contained in the above letter.

The proposition being seconded by Mr. K. T. Telang, was carried unanimously.

THE ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Javerilal asked the Municipal Commissioner to favour the Corporation with information on the following points:—(1). What steps, if any, have been taken towards the re-organization of the Assessment Department in accordance with the scheme sanctioned by the Corporation on the 28th July, 1882? (2) Whether any, and if so how many, ward offices have been opened and ward superintendents appointed, and at what cost, and what is the reason of the delay which has taken place in providing the rest of the city with ward offices and ward superintendents. (3) If it be true that the collections of the first quarter of the current year indicate a falling off in amount, what steps have been taken to bring up the receipts to their normal level?

Mr. Javerilal said the Corporation would remember that on the 28th July, 1882, they sanctioned a sum of Rs. 30,000 for the establishment of ward offices and the preparation of an assessment book. They had also made a further grant of Rs. 5,000 to meet any unforeseen expenditure in the working of the newly organized assessment system. It was then pointed out to them that the ward offices were to be established at once, but with regard to these offices, Mr. Javerilal said that the Acting Municipal Commissioner had taken the wind out of his sails by announcing that all the ward offices had been opened and were in working order. But this was done subsequent to the date of the notice of his motion, which was given on the 9th July last. Although no one was more glad than himself that his motion had put a little activity in the Executive Department of the Municipality, and that it had served its purpose after all, he must say that the ward offices were established after a delay of fully twelve months. According to what Mr. Ollivant had said at the time when the grant was sanctioned, the new department was to enter upon its work at once, and the ward offices were to be established without delay. Mr. Ollivant had stated that as long as there were no ward offices, the inspectors and receivers would not be under the control and supervision that were necessary for the proper performance of their duties. For these reasons the speaker regretted the delay of a year which had taken place in the establishment of the ward offices. If they had been opened in time, the inspectors and receivers might by this time have been able to pick up some of the local knowledge and experience, which, as Mr. Ollivant had pointed out, was the one thing needful in the assessment of house property in Bombay. With regard to the assessment book, Mr. Javerilal believed that it had not yet been prepared, though they were now in the fifth month of the financial year. The Corporation, at least, did not know how the new system was working; but he knew that the new men, who had taken the place of the old employés in the department, could not work well, and somehow or other they were bewildered either by the multiplicity of forms or the amount of work which they had to go through. The result was that while the general Municipal revenue was increasing, the collections had fallen off to the extent of a lakh of rupees. The decrease in revenue would have been a very serious matter, if they had not had a reserve fund to fall back upon, and if they had to meet the current expenditure from the current revenue. He need hardly tell them that the assessment department was the backbone of the Municipal revenue (hear, hear), and all their grand schemes of drainage, water-supply, &c., &c. depended on the collection of the assessment. The Corporation, therefore, could not be too vigilant in looking after the efficient working of the department. It need not be supposed that he found fault with the new system. He believed the system was a good one, and would work well if the intricate forms were made perfectly intelligible to the clerks. Up to the present time, bills had been issued to the ratepayers of only two out of the seven wards in the city, and the valuation of property had been but recently completed in five of these wards. The effect of the delay would be that when the bills were issued for the first half of the year, the time would be near at hand for issuing bills for the second half of the year also, and the ratepayers would thus be put to extreme inconvenience and difficulty.

Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, read the following report on the subject:—

Bombay Municipality, 12th July, 1883.

From the Assessor and Collector to the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—With reference to the information required by Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, I have the honour to report. 1. That the Assessment Department has been reorganized since January last. 2. All the ward superintendents have been appointed since December and January. As to the ward offices. A is permanently established on the groundfloor of this building. B, no office yet opened, but enquiries are being made for a place for a temporary office near the centre of the ward. Hitherto it has been found difficult to find a suitable place. C, Temporary office established. D, permanently established (Gowalla Tank-road). E, temporary office established. F and G, permanently established (Dadur), the cost of the department will be as sanctioned by the Corporation on 28th July, 1882, except in cases where the Commissioner has not granted full pay. 3. If, by the first quarter of the current year, he meant the quarter from 1st January to 31st March, the collections were as under:—Rs. 4,13,917-4-7 as against Rs. 2,99, 126-5-9 for first quarter of 1882. Collections are made half-yearly, commencing from 1st April last. The introduction of the new organization, books, and systems has delayed the completion of the assessment books, and consequent collections, but bills are now being issued as quickly as possible, and better collections will be made.—I have, &c.,

R. P. BRUNTON,
Acting Assessor and Collector.

Mr. Javerilal said the figures supplied were for the quarter commencing from 1st January, whereas the figures he wanted were for the first quarter of the official year.

The Hon'ble Rao Saheb then proposed that the report now read be printed and circulated, together with the additional information, which was not contained in the present report, with regard to the collections for the first quarter commencing from the 1st April last.

The proposition, being put, was carried unanimously.

THE CAMMATEEPOORA SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

The following letter was read:—

To the Clerk, Municipal Corporation.

Sir,—At the quarterly meeting of the Corporation to be held on Friday, the 13th instant, I beg to give notice that I will ask the Acting Municipal Commissioner to inform the Corporation:—

1. Of the extent of the improvements of the Cammateepoora sewerage system which have already been completed.

2. The amount of expenditure incurred in effecting these improvements.

3. The work remaining to be done to complete the system of the district (excluding privy connections).

4. The amount of expenditure required to complete the system of the district (excluding privy connections).

5. The fund from which the expenditure already incurred has or will be paid.

I will also propose that the uncompleted portions of the Cammateepoora sewerage works (excluding privy connections) be at once proceeded with and completed as early as practicable, and that the expense of completing these works be met by a grant from surplus cash balance, to be adjusted when the loan for the surface drainage and other works included with it has been taken up.

I will also propose that it is desirable that the Town Council should be furnished with monthly progress reports of works in course of execution duly passed by the Consulting Engineer.—I have, &c.,

THOMAS BLANEY,
Member, Municipal Corporation.

The Secretary read the following reports in connection with Dr. Blaney's letter:—

Bombay, July 23rd, 1883.

From Rienzie Walton, Esq., M. I. C. E., Consulting Engineer, to Surgeon-Major T. S. Weir, Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—With reference to your No. 3964, dated the 12th July, 1883, I have the honour, to report as follows upon the several paras. of Dr. Blaney's letter of 9th July, 1883:—1. The ovoid sewer from the junction of Falkland-road and Grant-road to the south end of Bazaar-street has been constructed and the new trunk pipe sewers laid. All the manholes have been built. The three brick ovoid sewers which run respectively through Khursetjee Suklajee-street, Centre-street, and Bazaar-street have not yet been connected with the new sewer, though every preparation for doing so has been made. The actual connections have been deferred until the contractors complete the painting of the arch of the new sewer and the clearing away of mortar and cement dropping on the invert, 4·61 miles of 6-inch stoneware pipe, syphon pipes, junctions, and bends have been laid, chiefly in the narrow dirty sweeper's passages. This work may be roughly described as finished, except as regards the sweeper's passages, &c., at the sides of the Oomercarry Sewer-road, and the south part of Khursetjee Suklajee-street between Oomercarry Sewer-road and Grant-road. The sewage still runs upon the surface of the sweeper's passages, because there are at present no down take pipe to conduct it into the gully traps, from which it would run into the stoneware pipes. There is, therefore, scarcely any appreciable improvement yet upon the old junction, seven privies and seventy-four nahnis have, however, been fully connected, and are working exceedingly well. From houseowners who have seen what has been done, I am receiving applications for their own houses to be fitted up in a similar manner. 2. The cost of the work already carried out by the contractors (after deducting the value of materials reclaimed) is Rs. 60,761. The fitting up of the privies and nahnis which has not yet been done under contract has not yet been fully measured up and billed. 3. The unfinished work referred to in the reply to para. 1 has yet to be done, and all the nahonis except seventy-four have to be fitted up with down take pipes and other cast-iron fittings to conduct the sewage the stoneware pipes. 4. The remaining work to be done under the contract which has been let will cost Rs. 18,077. The sum which has been reserved for nahni connections, ventilating shafts and flushes is Rs. 33,917. 5. I beg to submit that it scarcely comes within my province to reply to this. You are aware that sanction has recently been given to call for tenders for the supply of castings for nahni connections, and the conditions of contract have at your request been sent to the Municipal solicitors for their opinion. Monthly progress reports have been submitted to you except as regards May and June reports, for which months have been delayed because of rains having retarded the completion of some unfinished work, which it was desirable to include.

Bombay, 16th August, 1883.

Memorandum No. 1,172 of 1883-84.

From the Controller of Municipal Accounts, of Bombay; to the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—The sums already paid to the contractors for the Cammatteepoora works for work done aggregate Rs. 65,125-10-6. The Executive Engineer has in his hands account for work done for April to June amounting to Rs. 12,392-13-10. He has thus taken the cost of work already carried out at Rs. 77,518-8-4. Deducting, therefore, the value of materials valued, viz., Rs. 16,757-0-7, he has given the net cost of the work at Rs. 60,761-7-9. But I do not think credit for the value of the materials can be taken until we actually realize their sale proceeds, Rs. 92,043 from the Cammatteepoora drainage exclusive of house connections have been sanctioned to be paid out of the Drainage Loan allotment of 17 lacs. Rs. 58,392 for Cammatteepoora house connections and Rs. 7,500 for establishment charges, &c., or in all Rs. 65,892 have been included in the loan of 15 lacs sanctioned by the Corporation in December, 1881.

The reports were ordered to be printed and circulated, and the propositions embodied in Dr. Blaney's letter that the Town Council should be furnished with monthly progress reports of works in course of execution duly passed by the Consulting Engineer, was unanimously agreed to.

The above was all the business before the Corporation.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE ADDRESSES TO SIR E. BARING.

WHAT surprised our citizens most was that the addressee made prominent mention of a point which the addressers had studiously avoided out of deference to the views of the Finance Minister—we mean the abolition of the Import duties. This showed that Sir E. Baring is not only a strong, but also a true man, neither to be daunted nor deceived into a feeling of security. His outspoken defence of Local Self-government as also of the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill—on the latter of which he spoke publicly for the first time, though his views were not unknown generally—bore testimony to his administrative career, and his graceful reference to his predecessor, not made for the first time now, upheld his character as a gentleman. The compliment paid to the public spirit of Bombay has amply repaid the trouble our citizens were put to.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE JURISDICTION BILL.

To the energy and enterprise of the special correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* at Simla, we are indebted for a very clear and trustworthy summary of the official opinion on the Jurisdiction Bill. It is every day becoming clearer and clearer that the majority of the local Governments and the more prominent officials approve of the principle of the Bill, and are in favour of its being passed with some modifications, for which a variety of suggestions have been made and which no doubt will receive careful consideration. The withdrawal of the Bill may now practically be taken to be beyond the range of possibility, mainly in consequence of the character of the opposition, the initiation and conduct of which have been marked by such a surprising amount of maladroitness and incapacity. The lesson will, perhaps, not be lost on that band of hysteric writers and orators who till now seemed to have thought that they could successfully stem the course of events by setting up an insensate hue and cry.—*Loke Mitra.*

THE MILL MANIA.

CONSIDERED from an abstract point, the existence of a growing industry is a distinct gain as it adds to the prosperity of the people in more than one way. But this is not the only way of looking at the matter. Everything has its time. So has cotton mill industry. From this practical point of view we have all along contended that an addition to our yarn or cloth mills is not at present justified on public grounds. There is no real demand for such. The produce of the mills now working is sufficient to meet the demand for yarn, and more than sufficient to meet the demand for cloth. Statistics, no doubt, show that China absorbs a good deal of Bombay-made yarn. It is also a fact that she is capable of absorbing more, but *presently* there is no evidence to show that were there to be 12 mills more, their total production would have no effect on the China market—whether a glut might not be the case. If five years hence it is seen that China does absorb more yarn, more mills may be needed. But in the absence of any visible demand for more stock it is rash for capitalists to embark on new concerns. Everything in time is good. Hence we repeat there is no necessity for the seven or eight mills that have lately sprung up. It would be far better to divert that capital to paper and woolen manufactures or other industrial concerns, as we said some time ago.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE *Bombay Gazette* put down the numbers of mills in Bombay at 40. We find that there are altogether 52 mills, representing a capital of nearly five crores. Sixteen out of these mills are up-country. Five out of these are private properties, representing a capital of 35 lakhs. The joint stock mills have altogether 11,00,000 spindles and 12,000 looms. Ten out of these 52 mills have been only recently erected at a cost of near 69 lakhs of rupees. They are:—

	Rs.
Framjee Petit	14,00,000
Gordon	20,00,000
Indian Manufacturing Co.	6,00,000
Imperial	4,50,000
Leopold	3,50,000
Albert Edward	5,00,000
Budnaira	5,00,000
Baroda	5,43,000
Nawab of Baila	1,63,975
Ambika	5,00,000

In our last issue we spoke of six new mills being about to be started, but we now hear that there are about twelve to fifteen under consideration. Besides the names that have come out, Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardeshir Wadia has started a new mill, and the names of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Luxmidas Khimjee, and Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy Sons are spoken of in connection with new mills.—*Rast Goftar.*

INDIAN MANUFACTURED CLOTH.

THE interest evinced by the native dealers in cloth on the subject of the marks on localy manufactured cloths is warm as to the necessity of the said marks not proving misleading. There was a meeting some days ago of the Association of the Native Cloth-merchants when it was unanimously resolved that they should not buy any cloth bearing false marks as to the weight or dimensions, say after the 1st of October next. The local Mill-owners' Association has been furnished with a copy of the resolution and requested to take steps to give effect to its object. The Committee of the Millowners' Association is now deliberating on the subject to see what could be done by them in the matter. It will be difficult for the Committee to take any decisive action unless a sufficient majority of the members of their Association should be found willing to assent to the course suggested by the cloth-dealers.—*Bombay Chronicle.*

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN THE PRESIDENCY.

To the controversy recently raised in connection with this question Mr. Pritchard, Commissioner of Customs, has written a letter to the *Bombay Gazette* showing from statistics that the traffic in native spirits has considerably decreased, whilst it has increased Government revenue, thus passing at a tangent from the main question at issue, namely, that of traffic in imported liquors and spirits of a foreign manufacture. People do not complain so much of traffic in native liquors as of traffic in imported liquors, which is the main cause of increased drunkenness amongst us. We wish the Customs Commissioner had told us by how much the importation of foreign liquors and spirits has increased, the amount of increase in the issue of licences in connection therewith, and the increase of revenue therefrom. The exposition of these facts would, we have no doubt, have proved to a certainty what the Ahmedabad petitioners have said in their prayer. Mr. Pritchard says that the tax on native made liquors is to be raised so as to put them on the same level with European liquors. This is a sure way, we believe, of tempting our lower classes, who are now content with country made drinks, to stronger and more ardent spirits. The duty of superintending Government revenue is not inconsistent with a regard to higher duties which our rulers owe to their subjects and which enjoin a foregoing of that revenue which cannot be recovered except at the expense of the morals of the people.—*Native Opinion.*

THE CHUNDA RAILWAY SCHEME.

IT is perhaps as well that the Chunda Railway scheme remains in abeyance for at least some time to come. Whilst Mr. Abdul Hak is busy negotiating with other firms, the people of Hyderabad, and the authorities too, will have time to look about them. It is exceedingly gratifying to see that the Peishkar has seen the necessity for reduction in public expenditure at Hyderabad. This was perhaps the only point on which we could not agree with the lamented Sir Salar Jung. The highest credit is due to Raja Narendraprasad for his self-denial. Another in his place would have pocketed the Rs. 10,000 more a month, and at the same time cut down hundreds of poorly-paid offices. The Raja may depend upon a reward for his sacrifice.—*Indian Spectator.*

INDIA AND THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

ONCE more Her Majesty's responsible advisers have thought fit to omit all mention of India from the royal speech before the prorogation of Parliament. The Native papers bitterly resent the omission, which they look upon as resulting from a studied neglect of the interests of England's greatest dependency.—*Indian Spectator.*

CHOLERA IN BROACH.

CHOLERA has made its appearance in the city of Broach since the 19th August. Within a week 18 persons were attacked, of whom 5 died, and the rest are under treatment. The local officials are doing their best to prevent the epidemic spreading further.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

BENGAL.

THE BHAUGULPORE RIOT CASE.—At the High Court on Tuesday, before the Hon'ble Justices Prinsep and Tottenham, the case in which six Mahomedans, who have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for being members of an unlawful assembly at Bhaugulpore, appealed, was argued by Mr. R. Allen. Their lordships, after a patient hearing, held that there was no reason to interfere with the decision of the Joint Magistrate of Bhaugulpore.—*Englishman.*

POLICEMEN CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE.—Eleven constables attached to the Jorasanko Thannah were charged before Messrs. B. L. Gupta and Jodoolall Mullick, with culpable homicide, grievous hurt, and giving false information. An enquiry was recently made by the Coroner, touching the death of Teen Cowrie Sircar, a compositor. It transpired that the deceased was arrested by certain native constables and taken to the Jorasanko Thannah in a state of insensibility on a charge of being drunk and incapable. On the way to the hospital, the deceased died, and, from the evidence of Dr. Mackenzie, the death was the result of violence. His liver was broken into fourteen pieces, and some of his ribs were fractured. Several witnesses stated that they heard the noise of blows inflicted on the deceased, but by whom, they were unable to state. The jury accordingly brought in a verdict that the deceased died from injuries sustained. As the defendants were the men who did duty on that night, and were said to be present when the deceased was struck, they were all made prisoners. The hearing of the case was adjourned.—*Indian Daily News.*

MISS BEAUDET.—Several of our readers will be glad to learn that the report recently circulated regarding the death of Miss Beaudet is incorrect. We see from the latest Australian papers, that this promising young actress was playing "Proof" with Herr Bandmann in Sydney on the 21st ultimo.—*Statesman.*

MARY PIGOTT *vs.* THE REV. W. H. HASTIE.

THIS case came before Mr. Justice Norris on Aug. 28. Mr. Trevelyan, who appeared with the plaintiff, opened the case as follows:—He stated that this was a suit brought by the plaintiff for damages for defamation. The damages claimed by her were the sum of Rs. 20,000. Plaintiff was employed as the Superintendent of the Scottish Ladies' Zenana Mission in Calcutta, and defendant was the Principal of the General Assembly's Institution in Calcutta. These were both institutions connected with the mission work of the Church of Scotland, and he would be able to satisfy his lordship that the defendant had been, for sometime past, rather opposed to the position which plaintiff occupied with reference to the mission. Defendant came to Calcutta in 1879, while plaintiff had been here from 1870. When he arrived in Calcutta he seemed immediately to entertain a wish to bring the Scottish ladies' mission in subordination generally to the General Assembly's Institution, of which he was the Principal. Miss Pigott was his opponent, and she seemed to have done her best to resist this attempt on his part. Defendant then attempted to make charges against her institution, the result of which was a course which Mr. Trevelyan could not characterize by any words bad enough and which was one which was against all that people were generally taught to regard as good. The result was a report full of evil speaking, lying, slander, and malice, which the defendant had chosen to circulate officially to the public, containg the grossest libels against Miss Pigott, libels charging her with the grossest immoralities; libels charging her, as Superintendent of a large educational institution for young girls, with entertaining Baboo Kalicharan Banerjee at night; suggestions that he was in the habit of going at night into her rooms. These suggestions were imputations Miss Pigott had come into that Court to repudiate, a course which was the only one open to her. The defendant had declined to apologise in any way. He had come into Court admitting the publication of the libels, and pleading privilege. The privilege he tried to claim in this way, that the statements were not untrue, that this institution and the one of which he is Principal were connected together, and that thus he was at liberty to circulate the libels. Defendant did not dare to say in his statement that he knew these facts were perfectly true before he circulated them. Then, with reference to these statements, defendant perfectly well knew that the letters complained of were written by persons who were inimical to the plaintiff. The learned counsel read several letters which the defendant forwarded to Scotland, and on which the present suit was based. Letters from a Mrs. Annie Walker to the defendant were particularly laid stress on. They contained allegations that the Institution at No. 125, Bow Bazar, was well known as one which was not what it ought to be, and was mismanaged, that some of the children under plaintiff's care there were ill-treated, that the plaintiff had been seen intriguing with the Baboo above alluded to by the writer, and several others, and other allegations of a similar nature. Other letters from a Mrs. Oliver and a Miss Smail were also read out, generally reflecting on the conduct of the plaintiff. After reading out the pleadings, which were very voluminous, Mr. Trevelyan contended that as the publication of the libels was admitted, it lay with the defendant to prove that they were true. There was no issue as to the publication of the libels: all that he had to do was to prove damages.

His lordship observed that the onus lay on the defendant to prove that the publication of the libels were privileged. He would try this point first.

The defendant then addressed the Court on the pleas suggested. He entered into a long relation of the constitution of the General Assembly in Scotland, the power and functions of members of that body, the constitution of the foreign mission of that body, and kindred matters, and had not concluded this portion of his address when the Court rose for the day.

ON Thursday, the defendant complained:—With reference to this document (plaint) a more offensive or disgraceful complaint was never before addressed to me. This document was left in my room on the 10th November last. I had no thought or reference to it. I was engaged in mission work, and returning at 1-30 p.m. found it upon my writing table. I at once wrote the date on it, and I shall not disguise the fact that I was deeply humiliated. My first impulse was to write down the impressions which it made upon me, and what I considered to be my line of duty, and accordingly wrote my note on it at 2 p.m. I felt bound by my sense of duty to forward the communications I did forward.

Norris, J.—From the plaintiff's point of view there is nothing disgraceful in the plaint and nothing to complain of. There could have been no intention on the part of our old and most respected solicitor of this Court to annoy you. It is a plaint drawn up by learned counsel and framed to meet the merits of the case.

Defendant.—These letters were written by others.

Norris, J.—In the eyes of the law the publication of them by you is just the same as if you had written them. The question has been decided long ago, and it is now past discussion.

Defendant.—I beg to state that is no publication; I forwarded it to official authority.

Norris, J.—It is publication in law. Merely showing it to a person in your house is publication of it. There is no doubt about that. The question at present is one of privilege. It is as clear as the sun shining at noon-day. It has been decided over and over again.

Defendant.—Supposing an official in Government service should have a document submitted to him, and he knew it to be false, but which he nevertheless regarded as of importance to be referred to his superior.

Norris, J.—If I knew the document to be false and I forwarded it, I am party to the publication. I speak to you with eighteen years' experience as a barrister. But I wish to call your attention to another matter. In your letter you say "Some of its contents take me by surprize;" and you add further, "I have only to add that I have been long suspicious of such things as are stated here." In your written statement you say "these things took me by surprize." You forward documents based on mere hearsay, and in addition to that you lend it the weight of your own authority and your own high character and position. The higher your character the higher your official position, and your status in the Ecclesiastical community, so much the more important, remember, is this document stamped with your *imprimatur* on it. Any one who will read that memorandum will understand your position and views in connection with Miss Pigott, and your connection and views with what is to be done with her in case she is willing to fall in with the recommendations which you have made to the Corresponding Board.

Defendant.—I wish to make it clear as day-light that my relations with Miss Pigott have invariably been those of tender generosity, and that she has made another mistake in calling me into this Court to prove such things. I considered that her manners and habits were unsatisfactory, and at that time certain suspicions were forced upon my mind. I was willing in the spirit of Christian charity to put her under such regulations that those things which had become a scandal should not occur again. If these things had occurred again, we, in Calcutta, should have the power to deal summarily with her.

Norris, J.—All I can say is that whatever may be the result of the question of privilege, it is a most unfortunate thing that a character should be filched away and a reputation destroyed on evidence contained in letters such as these. His lordship recommended the defendant to be well advised and seek professional assistance, because he would at once say at that stage, that he would adjourn till 2-30 p.m., and give the defendant an opportunity of engaging counsel to represent his case.

This case was accordingly adjourned for half an hour, at the termination of which—

Mr. Gasper stated that he had been instructed to plead this case on behalf of the defendant. His lordship was aware that this was a case in which both sides should have been represented by counsel. He made bold to say that defendant had not been well advised to appear in person. Considering the short time allowed him, he would ask the Court to adjourn the case for a fortnight or such period as might appear proper, in order to enable the gentlemen now instructing him to acquaint him fully with the facts of the case.

His lordship intimated that he would adjourn the case on payment of the cases of the day, till 11 a.m., the nexed day. Any other adjournment he could not grant unless the other side consented. His lordship further intimated that he felt extremely sorry in granting the adjournment, as this was a case in which the plaintiff's character and reputation were at stake, and it was desirable to bring it to a termination as soon as possible. All other arrangements already made must depend on the termination of this suit.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

WYNAAD GOLD.—Mr. Grove, the Manager of the Phœnix Gold Mining Company in the Wynaad, has placed on view at Messrs. Orr and Sons a fine lump of gold of 72 ounces, being the result of the last "cleaning" up of the Phœnix battery, which is now in full working order. At present 400 ounces of gold have been obtained from this mine, and Mr. Grove expects that on the next occasion of cleaning up there will be a yield from the quartz now passing through the mill of about 150 ounces. The Phœnix quartz is said to be yielding at the rate of about 6½ dwts. to the ton, a very fair return, which would pay a reasonable dividend in any ordinarily constituted Company. It is known, however, that most of the existing companies are borne down with the weight of their mighty capitals, to pay dividends on which yields would have to be something fabulous. The Phœnix Company is now being amalgamated with the "Consolidated" Company, under the management of Colonel Henderson. Mr. Grove is proceeding to England, but hopes to return again about the beginning of next year.—*Madras Mail.*

THE WRECK OF THE FAIZUL CAREEM.—A correspondent writes:—"Telegraphic information has reached Madras that the country ship Faizul Careem under Arab colors and of the burthen of 1,011 tons, on a voyage from Muscat to Calcutta laden with salt, has run aground about 8½ miles to the south of the port of Alleppey in Travancore. The vessel broke up immediately after the casualty and has become a complete wreck, and the valuable cargo she carried has been irrecoverably lost. She was manned with a crew of Asiatic seamen, five of whom and a native passenger perised in the disaster. Mr. J. Rhode, the Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government, and Master Attendant of Alleppey, repaired to the scene of the wreck as soon as the news reached him and rendered all possible assistance to the distressed men. The Nacodah or master and the surviving members of the crew have been safely brought ashore and landed at Alleppey. The spot where the casualty occurred is not far from the smooth water anchorage off Poracand to the south of Alleppey where vessels seek shelter during the South-west monsoon, when the latter port is inaccessible, and it is very probable that the Faizul Careem met with her melancholy disaster when making for Poracand during heavy weather."—*Madras Mail.*

WORMS IN FISH.

DR. SIMON and Dr. Kerr, having been requested by the Straits Government to investigate into the real facts as to the presence of worms in fish, which recently caused quite a scare here, and still prevents many otherwise sensible people from indulging in any fish diet, except from tins, have made the following report. The *Straits Times* remarks:—It possesses one merit at least; it is brief, if it does not throw much light on the subject, and it may reassure nervous and fastidious residents who like fish but cannot abide the idea of worms. If we may judge from paragraphs that appear in the Indian papers, the Straits seas are not peculiar in respect of worms in fish. The finny tribes are affected in the same way along the whole of the Indian coasts and probably elsewhere. Drs. Simon and Kerr say it does not much matter so long as fish is always well cooked and is not soft:—

General Hospital, Singapore, 2nd Aug. 1883.

Sir,—We beg to report that, after examining a great many fish, we have found nothing that could in our opinion be prejudicial to human health, provided that proper precaution be taken before the fish be eaten.

2. We have found many different forms of parasite in the fish, generally in the parts that are removed before cooking.

3. In one case we found the muscular tissue to be infested with long thread-like worms of a yellow colour. In this case alone could any danger accrue to persons eating the fish, and this possible danger would be avoided, as we have stated above, by taking proper precaution before the fish be eaten; the precaution, namely, that the fish be well cooked.

4. We cannot say certainly that were the fish eaten raw, danger would result, but, in our opinion, cooking would certainly destroy the chance.

5. As our investigation extended merely to the question of parasities, we think it superfluous to say anything about any danger resulting from eating fish which has become softened by decomposition.—We beg, &c.,

MAX. F. SIMON,
Surgeon, &c.
THOMAS S. KERR.

To the Principal, Civil Medical Officer, S. S.

FRACAS AT MADRAS BETWEEN EUROPEAN SOLDIERS AND BODY GUARD TROOPERS.

ON the evening of the 14th instant, about 6 o'clock, while some soldiers belonging to the 1st Battalion the Essex Regiment were returning from the Mount Road to Fort Saint George, over the Government House bridge, they met some of the sowars of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard who were coming in the opposite direction. Private Barton, one of the soldiers, was rudely jostled by one of the troopers, named Shaik Mooktoom, who pushed the private against the wooden rail of the bridge, at the same time exclaiming in tolerably good English, "Here, soldier, that's your road, move on." Being thus rudely handled without the least provocation, Barton naturally demanded an explanation of the trooper. A crowd of natives soon collected, and Corporal Minty with some other soldiers, who had preceded Barton, hearing a distrubance, returned to the assistance of his comrade. Considering his position as a non-commissioned officer, and being conversant with Hindustani, Corporal Minty sought for an explanation, and on finding that the aggressor was a native soldier of the Body Guard, in order to prevent a disturbance, he desired him to accompany him to the Subadar Major of his corps. The natives, among whom were many sowars, began shouting vociferously, which attracted the native policeman on duty at the Government House gate. On the policeman arriving on the scene, the natives shouted "seize the soldiers;" and without any inquiry, the policeman, a Rajput, by name Dhurm Sing, deliberately ran up and caught Corporal Minty by the throat. The corporal, however, soon managed to release himself from the policeman's clutches, and a general *mêlée* ensued. Fortunately a European constable, Sergeant Stewart, galloped to the spot. Sergeant Stewart states that on his approaching the crowd he saw the native policeman Dhurm Sing holding Corporal Minty by the waist, while one of the sowars had him by the throat. He interfered and released the Corporal, at the same time dispersing the crowd. The matter having been represented to the officers commanding the Essex Regiment and the Body Guard, a regimental inquiry into the circumstances is being instituted. A reference has also been made to the Commissioner of Police regarding the conduct of the native policeman. The sowars assert that the European soldiers were the aggressors, while the Essex men emphatically deny the allegation, and maintain that the riot was caused by the sowars, aided by the native policeman, Dhurm Sing.—*Madras Mail.*

OPERA COMPANY FOR CALCUTTA.

SIGNOR MASSA writes to the Calcutta papers:—As it may interest the public to know how far the arrangements for an Italian Opera for next cold season have advanced, I have the pleasure to state that I have by the last mail received information from my agents in Milan as to the complete formation of the Company. My instructions to them were to spare no expense, and to secure the services of the best artistes it was possible to get so as to form a really first-class company. It is very satisfactory for me to learn that my instructions have been fully carried out. This statement is corroborated by letters to the Honorary Secretary to the Committee and to myself from Herr Mack, who writes by the same mail to say that from what he has seen as well as heard on the best authority while in Milan, he is positive that the company is without exception the very best that has ever been formed for Calcutta. I submit the names of the artistes:—

Prima Donna Soprano Dramatico,—Signora Emma Dotti.

Prima Donna Soprano Leggiero,—Signora Emilia La Cavera.

Prima Donna Contralto,—Signora Virginia Margoni.

Comprimaria,—Signora Lillié Cerbi.
Seconda Donna,—Signora Adeb Grandi.
Zenore Dramatico,—Signor Francisco De Angelis.
Zenore Leggiero,—Signor Antonio Carneli.
Baritono Dramatico,—Signor Diodata Farina.
Baritono Leggiero,—Signor Gustavo Argenti.
Basso Assoluto,—Signor Elvino Willelmi.
Basso Comico,—Signor Agostino Carbone.
Zenore Comprimario,—Signor Ludevico Benucci.
Basso Comprimario—Signor Gaetano Zabellini.
Maestro of the Chorus and Prompter,—Signor Angelo Bianchi.

Female Chorus Singers,—Virginia Presti, Maria Bottoni, Ginlia Rossi, Teresa Berretta, Ursola Fortunati, Vittoria Bianchi, Maria Martelli.

Male Chorus Singers,—Filippo Stefani, Alberto Masi, Edwardo Armandi, Guilio Calzoni, Delfo Roda, Innocente Pennelli, Carlo Guerileri, Raffaele Panciavolta.

Scene Painter and Stage Manager,—Signor Ollinto Ghilardi.

Machinist,—Signor Pietro Fanello.

The public will be glad to know that that most delightful instrument, the "Harp," has been added to the orchestra, together with several other minor instruments which will greatly contribute to the perfection of the orchestra, which is composed of talented professors, all of them concertisti and solisti. They are:—Conductor Herr W. Mack. Harpist and Pianist, Signor M. Valenza. 1° Violino de Spalla, Signor Seddmayer. 1° Violino, Signor M. Tedeschi. 2° Violino, Signor G. Poderneschi. Violo, Signor F. Petrocchi. Violencello, Signor A. Finzi. Contrabasso, Signor A. Azzolini. Flauto, Signor E. Rampezzotti Clarinetto, Signor G. Zenco. Oboe e Corno Ingles, Signor A. Gutelli. Fagotto, E. Turini. I. Corno, Signor E. Mugnoli. 2° Corno, C. Seralunga. Tromba, Signor C. Mingozzi.

I am well aware that costumes and scenery are not items to command attraction; but all matters of course,—and I simply mention them on this occasion to let the public know that on this account also nothing has been spared to make the Opera a success. All the costumes are to be renewed in the most elegant style, and with the utmost attention to correction of detail as used at "La Scala" in Milan. The order has been given to the renowned firm of "Zamperoni," suppliers of costumes to the principal theatres in the world. I have ordered to be painted in Italy a drop scene and several other important scenes; the painting in Calcutta will be conducted by Professor Ghilardi, one of the best *scenografi* in Italy; a Member of the Academy of Fine Arts of "San Lucca" in Rome, who has also undertaken the management of the stage.

The Opera House is now to be put under thorough repairs, and the boxes and the house generally will be re-decorated in such a style as to restore the place to its original tasteful and comfortable condition.

The new Opera Company will leave Genoa on the 18th September by the tteamer Giava of the "Societa Florio-Rubattino," due in Calcutta about the 16th October, and, as already notified, the season will open on the 1st of November. I think that more could not be done to render satisfaction to the subscribers, as well as the general public; and if my management of the Opera here in former seasons entitles me to claim any trust in my promises, I guarantee that, as regards the efficiency of the company I have been so fortunate as to secure, the Opera next season will be a perfect success.

THE RELATION BETWEEN ANNAM AND CHINA.

LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR OF ANNAM.

THE text of a long letter addressed to the Chinese Government on January 6th last by Nguyen, Emperor of Annam, has been published in the China papers. The letter says:—"Your Excellency's representatives have been to see me, and I feel profoundly sensible of the sympathy and desire to protect shown by the Celestial Empire. For a considerable period this country has been held by our ancestors, and for over two centuries it has been a recognised vassal State of the Celestial Court. Every foot of its territory, and each individual living upon it, belongs to the Celestial Empire, which gives us its protection and receives in return our tributes. Can it be that strangers are to be permitted to trespass on our land, and so weaken the power of the Empire? The treatment which we now receive from France is similar to what the Coreans were subjected to by Japan. We hear that, thanks to the intervention of China, tranquillity has been restored to that country. Unfortunately, living at a greater distance, we have not been able to enjoy the same privilege, but your Excellency cannot help being aware of our position. In a separate enclosure, addressed to the President of the Board of Rites, I have requested that my case be laid before the Imperial Court, and I have also submitted it for consideration to His Excellency Li, the Grand Secretary of State. An official has been appointed to accompany your representatives on their homeward journey with these despatches, and he will receive any instructions you may have to send. I hope this communication will meet with your consideration, and that your good will may be accorded to vassals. May his long-continued loyalty be borne in mind, and may he be pardoned for not having earlier submitted his grievances to you. Should the Board of Rites hesitate to lay my case before the Court I hope your Excellency and the Grand Secretary Li will at once bring it to the notice of the Government, so that an impartial discussion and decision may be obtained. We hope that, favoured by your protection, we shall not have to make further sacrifices, or be exposed to more embarrassments. We shall then be bound to perpetual gratitude for the graciousness of the Celestial Court, and the important aid of your Excellency and brother officials."

THE CAUSE OF FRENCH INTERFERENCE.

THE letter addressed by Captain Riviere to the Annamite Governor of Nam Dinh, summoning him to surrender, was as follows:—"You have, during the last twelve months, assumed a most hostile attitude towards me, and you have, as far as you were able, armed your citadel with soldiers and war material. Quite recently you prepared material to bar the river, and you were only prevented from carrying out the design by the arrival of our ships. Since then you have augmented still further your supply of arms and the number of your soldiers. You have instigated the population against us, and proferred threats and insults against the French. You have done all that without having been provoked by us, for I had even requested the captains of our ships to pay no attention to your ill-will and to be constantly courteous towards you. And if you had not prepared to bar the river I should not have demanded an explanation of you for your other acts. The situation for which you are alone are responsible, cannot be prolonged. In order to ensure the respect due to us, the liberty of our navigation, our security in Tong-king, and the maintenance of peace—menaced by you—it is necessary that the citadel of Nam Dinh should for the future be inoffensive for us. You must, therefore, surrender it into my hands. The citadel having thus ceased to be an enemy for us, we can live on good terms with you, and your mandarins may still retain possession of the administration of the town and province. If you accept these conditions you and your mandarins, Thuan Phu and Quan-an, will have to come and see me to-morrow morning at eight o'clock. If you are not on board my large white ship at eight o'clock to-morrow morning I shall be compelled to treat you as an enemy. The delay that I give you is short, but you must have long since reflected on the consequence of your conduct towards us, and can now feel no surprise at the short time I give you to come to a decision. On your decision depends the question of peace and war between us."

WRITING from Haiphong on July 16, a correspondent of the *Hongkong Daily Press* says:—Haiphong is getting quite lively with all these troops and their belongings. The new roads now in course of construction will be a vast improvement. They are really fine roads, twelve metres wide, and are being well metalled. It will be quite a treat to drive along them when finished. I venture to predict that in a year from hence Haiphong will be quite a handsome town and an agreeable place for Europeans to reside in. There is only one thing much needed to render it so, after it has been laid out well, and that is a good supply of fresh water. The water in the river and the creek is half salt, and wells it is impossible to think of sinking, for the same reason, the water would be brackish. I tried it myself with an Abyssinian pump. We are consequently dependent for our water supply upon the Chinese and Annamite water-boats which bring this necessary from Doyan. Should this source be stopped we shall have no water at all except rain water, which is very scarce at present, and there are some 5,000 people to be supplied. To-day I paid 4 francs for two small jars of water, from which fact your readers may judge how precious it is. This, too, when the heat is fearful. I think something should be done without any needless loss of time to give Haiphong a good water supply, not only for drinking purposes but also for bathing. The river water is not even suitable for that purpose, for it produces fever and skin diseases. I have said the heat is great. It is most oppressive, and I hear that in a sortie made the other day by the French troops at Hanoi two officers and six men died from sun-stroke. The casques or sun-hats of the soldiers are, in my opinion, far too small; they should be provided with a stout drill protection for the back of the neck. The helmets they wear now afford no real protection to the neck. Their uniform, too, is unsuitable; consisting as it does of thick navy blue cloth, it is much too heavy for the comfort of the soldier. *It seems* that no important operations will be undertaken before September now when the cooler season will be setting in, and when nevertheless there is still sufficient water in the river for the gunboats to pass up to Sontay. Until then, therefore, there will probably be little news of interest to record, so far as military operations are concerned.

THE NEW SIAMESE EMBASSY.

THE steamer Bangkok, which arrived in Singapore harbour from Bangkok on Sunday evening (August 12), brought the new Siamese Embassy to England and America which has been talked of for some little time back. The principal members of the Embassy are:—

H. R. H. Krummun Narate Rachaworadet, Minister to London and America, H. R. H. Prince Sonassandit, Assistant Minister.

Momchowchi Chahroon, Momchowchi Bawmaradet, Momchowchi Sittepaun, } Assistants to the Embassy.

Phya Damarang, Secretary to the Minister.

There are in addition three ladies and twenty-one attendants and servants, making the total number of the Embassy 30. The Embassy landed quietly on Monday morning at eleven o'clock, and took up their quarters at the Hotel de l' Europe. During the day the Chief Ambassador received a call from the Hon. C. J. Irving, the Colonial Secretary, and will return it to-day, and His Royal Highness will also, we are informed, pay a visit to Fort Canning. The Embassy will leave for England by the next French mail steamer Sindh on Thursday next. It is understood that the present Siamese Ambassador in England, Prince Prisdang, has been appointed Minister in Paris, and that their Royal Highnesses will make London their headquarters, there being many delicate and important questions requiring friendly discussion and settlement between Siam and England respecting the Indo-Chinese Peninsula and the Malay Peninsula.

Our Bangkok correspondent gives some information regarding the Embassy:—

Bangkok, 9th August, 1883.—His Royal Highness Krom Mun Naresrara Jawararidhi, half brother to His Majesty the King, and next to him in seniority, left yesterday, by the s. s. Bangkok, for Singapore *en route* for London in charge of an Embassy to the Court of St. James, and the President of the United States. This is by far the most important Mission that has ever yet been despatched from Siam, comprising as it does in its combination two princes of the blood royal—H. R. H. the Ambassador and H. R. H. Phra On Sonapandit, Major in the Royal Body Guard, who is the Military Attache. H. H. Prince Prisdang, who, it is reported, has been raised by H. M. to the rank of a "Phra On" or Royal Prince, is to be transferred to the Continent, having his headquarters at Paris. The distinguished gentleman, whom His Majesty has thus honoured by appointing him to represent him in the two great maritime States of the Universe, is reputed to be possessed of marked ability, and an extremely pleasing and courteous demeanour. He never mingled as much with foreigners as others of his royal brethren and is consequently not as well known, but those who have met him are warm in his praise. He takes his Princess with him, as does his brother his, and the Princess Prisdang goes with him to join her husband. The retinue is a very large one both of males and females, and filled the steamer. A large concourse of relatives and friends (native and foreign) assembled at his palace early yesterday morning to wish him god speed and all of his brothers that could be spared from their public duties escorted him to Paknam, and took leave of him at the bar. The Embassy takes no interpreter in English, intending to avail of the services of the present London Attache.—*Straits Times.*

COOLIE EMIGRATION TO THE STRAITS.

THE result of the Commission recently sitting in Penang on the question of Indian Immigration to the Straits Colony and the protected native States, is embodied in an elaborate note in the *Straits Government Gazette* of the 10th instant, signed by the Hon. E. C. Buck, Secretary to the Government of India, and Major Fischer, of the Madras Staff Corps, on behalf of the Government of India; and the Hon. Major McNair, Resident Councillor of Penang, the Hon. W. E. Maxwell, Commissioner of Lands, and C. Sneyd Kynnersley, Esq., on behalf of the Straits Settlements. This note, while recommending that Indian Immigration to the Straits shall be free and unrestricted, yet proposes certain protective measures on the part of this Government for the Immigrants coming here, who are to be under the charge of an Indian Immigration Agent, whose powers will extend to the Native States. It is suggested that this Government should pass an Ordinance prohibiting as far as possible the remigration of Indian coolies to other Colonies or to the neighbouring Asiatic States not under British protection, and making it penal for any Native of British India to leave the Colony for any other place than British India, unless provided with a certificate, either by the Madras Emigration Department or the Indian Immigration Agent's Department here, that he does not belong to the labouring class. The Legislative Council may fix the term of contract at either two or three years, but a working day is to consist of nine hours' actual work. Mr. Buck appends an interesting note on the question of Indian coolie labour in the Protected States of Perak, Selangore, and Sungei Ujong, in which he recommends that this be made free, and that section 70 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1876 (the Indian Immigration Ordinance), or any similar measure not opposed to the Secretary of State's despatch, be made applicable to those States, and he assures His Excellency that he sees no objection to the introduction of Indian coolies labour into Selangor and Sungei Ujong under these conditions.—*Straits Times.*

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE AT SINGAPORE.

ON Saturday afternoon (Aug. 11), there was solemnized in the Scotch Kirk, by the paster, the Rev. Mr. McPhee, the marriage of Miss Robertson, the eldest daughter of Dr. Robertson, to Mr. William Dougal, Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. The Kirk was crowded with the large number of friends and guests present to do honour to the wedding, testifying to the wide popularity of the fair bride and her worthy father, and of the bridegroom. Punctually to the hour named, 5 p.m., the bride entered the Kirk on the arm of her father, attended by the bridesmaids, Miss Wilkinson and Miss Annie d'Almeida, and was immediately met by the bridegroom, who had been waiting in the vestry, attended by his groomsmen, Mr. J. R. Parsons and Mr. James Wallace, of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. The bride carried a lovely bouquet of white flowers, and was attired in a costly dress of cream satin Duchesse, tastefully trimmed with lace and orange blossom, a tulle veil, with a small wreath fastened with sprays of orange blossoms. The bridesmaids wore very pretty dresses of turquoise blue cashmere with satin to match, cream lace hats lined with dark brown velvet and bronze or gold-coloured flowers. They each also wore handsome gold lockets of pearls and diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried bouquets of blush roses. The ceremony was impressively performed by the Rev. Mr. McPhee, and at its conclusion Mr. Salzman played a wedding march on the harmonium. After the necessary signatures had been made in the vestry, the wedding cortege proceeded to Dr. Robertson's residence, Leonie House, on Leonie Hill, where Mrs. Gunn played the hostess to the numerous guests who went to offer their congratulations to the happy pair. Among those present were Mr. Justice Ford, the Hon. W. G. Gulland, M.L.C., and Mrs. Gulland, Hon. James Graham, M.L.C., Hon. Barclay Read, M.L.C., &c., &c.

The crush of carriages at the Church was so great that it took some considerable time for all the guests to reach Leoni House, whose spacious drawing-room was amply filled. The happy couple having been congratulated, and the numerous beautiful and valuable presents to the bride, among them some sent from Japan by H. H. the Maharajah of Johore, having been duly examined and admired, the Hon. W. G. Gulland proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom in a most felicitous speech, which electrified the company, and in the course of which the Hon'ble gentleman, after paying homage to the virtues and graces of the bride, and the weighty merits of the bridegroom, descanted upon the good qualities of mothers-in-law, the occult influence of time-honoured institutions, whether in the shape of old hats or otherwise, and ended by a word or two of warning and admonition to the ever-young premier bachelor of Singapore and his lagging confreres. The toast was duly honoured, the wedding cake cut by the bride and distributed, and after some little time the happy pair left for the bridegroom's residence, Dundonnachie, contriving very cleverly to escape a good deal of the usual somewhat trying ordeal of rice-showers and slippers.—*Straits Times.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 1.

ON the London Stock Exchange three-and-a-half per cent. Sterling Loan has advanced to 102⅝. The other leading securities show no change. The position of money remains unaltered.

In the General Produce markets, Linseed is flat; Rapeseed firm; Wheat dull.

The Manchester Piece-goods market continues quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market on Friday closed steady; Surats also steady. Arrivals dull. Sales 8,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales Surats. There is no change in prices. In New York quotations for both ready Mid-Uplands and "futures" are unaltered.

On Saturday the Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady; arrivals dull. Sales 7,000 bales, of which 1,200 bales Surats. Good Dhollera and Good Oomra on the spot are quoted at 4 7-16d. Ready Mid-Uplands in New York are unchanged at 10⅝ cents, but futures for November delivery are one cent. higher—namely, 10·17 cents.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Week's receipts	23,000	18,100	31,000
" Exports to U. K.	13,000	17,000	20,000
" " to Continent	5,000	4,000	2,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,977,000	4,673,700	5,828,000
" Exports to U.K. "	2,944,000	2,287,000	2,806,000
" " to Cont. "	1,839,000	1,257,000	1,783,000
" Stock in the ports	236,000	115,000	224,000
Saturday's receipts	3,000	2,900	10,200

The total visible supply for all Europe on the 31st ultimo affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total supply of all kinds	1,750,000	1,390,000	1,740,000
" " Surats	504,000	701,000	450,000

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	867,000	621,000	738,000
" London	46,000	73,000	50,000
American afloat	20,000	20,000	60,000
East Indian "	107,000	149,000	100,000
	1,040,000	863,000	948,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5⅝d.	7⅛d.	7 1-16d.
" Fair Dhollera	3⅞d.	4 9-16d.	4 3-16d.
Difference	1⅝d.	2 9-16d.	2⅞d.

EXCHANGE continues week. Demand Bank Bills 1s. 7 17-32d., but forward can be done at 1s. 7 9-16d.; three months' credits 1s. 7 13-16d. There has been very little business reported to-day. Bar Silver is unaltered at 50⅝d. per oz:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 17-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7 15-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 23-32.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7 13-16d.
Francs, 3 months' sight	fcs. 2·09.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains quiet, and rates have further given way a little. We quote:—4 per cents Rs. 99¾; 4½ per cents. Rs. 103⅞.

SHARES.—A few Bank of Bombays were placed at Rs. 760 per share. Very little doing in Press Stocks. In Mill Companies some Alliances were sold at Rs. 960; Albert Edwards at Rs. 587½; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 740; Khataos at Rs. 1,140; and Leopolds at Rs. 141. There is a great excitement in Bombay and Burmah Trading shares, and they have risen to Rs. 4,300 for the original, and Rs. 860 for the new issue. Treacher and Company's shares are in good demand at Rs. 1,210.

COTTON.—There is no improvement in the inquiry. Exporters show very little disposition to operate on the spot in the present state of the home markets, and in new crop business is being done sparingly in expectation of a lower level of prices later on, consequent on a plentiful crop. We quote:—

		Per candy.
Machine-ginned Broach,		Rs. 175
Oomrawuttee,	F. G.	" 168
Do.	Good	" 162-163
Do.	F. G. F.	" 154
Dhollera,	F. G.	" 168
Do.	Good	" 160-162
Do.	F. G. F.	" 153-154
Bengal	Good	" 135
Western	Good	" 154-155
Do.	F. G. F.	" 149
Dharwar Saw-ginned, Good		" 164
Compta		" 145

LINSEED is quiet at Rs. 5-11 to Rs. 5-11½ per cwt.

RAPESEED.—There is little or nothing doing, but holders are rather firm. Guzerat is quoted at Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 7-14 per cwt.; Cawnpore Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-9; brown Rs. 6-12.

WHEAT.—We have no change to report in the position of this article.

FREIGHTS.—Market quiet. There is very little cargo offering, but Canal to Liverpool is quoted 21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d. for Wheat and Seeds, and 22s. 6d. to 25s. for Cotton. Antwerp 26s. 3d.; Marseilles 25s. measurement. Havre 27s. 6d. to 28s. 9d., September loading.

PIECE-GOODS.—The market is closed on account of a Hindoo holiday.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	760
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do	865
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	93

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,130
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 170	1,125
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 51	405
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 75	630
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	70
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	500		930
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,215
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	225
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,385
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350 p.s.	2,950
French Press Co	400	500	all	75 p.s.	640
Manmar Manfg. Co	600	250	250	...	330
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	452½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 30	232½
Prince of W. Press	500	......	500	100	670
Sind Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 75	575
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co	300	0	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	450	0		60	800

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	587½
Anglo-Indian S. & W Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	142
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	18¾p.s	540
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	—	Rs. 30	960
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	...	39
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,060
BudneiraM'f'g.Co.,Ld.	1,000	—	500	...	415
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	760
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	935
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	740
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	900 xd
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	..	955
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	470
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	795
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,160
HydrabadSpinningCo.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,310
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	500	..	580
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	590
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,250
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	990
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,140
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 4	141
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	150p.s.	3,000 xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,080
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 55	1,440
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	10 p. s.	260
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,590
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,055
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,125
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	770
Morell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	370
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	300
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,590
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,015
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	560
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	880
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,070
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	..	300

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 25	832½
Port Canning Co.	16,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 13	332½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218 3 0	5 p.ct	350
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130 14-6	do.	25
Ditto	..	£20	65 7-3	do.	73
Ditto	...	£20	21-13-1	do.	82
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,030	do.	1,040
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-5-0	do.	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	40	..	58
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	505
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1181	100	100	Rs. 5	{ 116 107
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,300
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	860
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	200	3,000	3,000	200	3,600xd
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	...	..	6 p.ct.	109
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	75	..	86
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	0	10	10p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	1½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	70
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	600	600	300	90 p. s.	305
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 15	330
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Ripon Gold M. Co. Ld.	30,000A	10	10	..	22
Do. do.	1,000B	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	130½
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	20
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 110	1,210
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	15	175
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000		25		nil.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Swordsman, 719 tons, Captain A. Belke, sailed on the 1st instant for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, 1,496 tons, Captain H. L. Wilson, sailed on the 1st instant for London, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J. Simpson, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Kurrachee (29th Aug.), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. H. Daly, Lieut. C. H. Cottrell, Lieut. Stracy, Lieut. Lindner, Major Stock, Mr. A. C. Wright, Mr. Thornton, Lieut. Geldard, Mr. Bugganath, Mr. Gerard, and 38 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Euphrates(s)	Simpson	Kurrachee, Aug. 29.
	Maharaja (s)	McConnell	Calcutta, Aug. 18.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	China (s)	Dodero	Genoa, &c.
	Khiva (s)	Harris	China &c.
	Swordsman (s)	Belke	Calcutta.
	Clan Maclean (s)	Wilson	London.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Goolpara, to London via Kurrachee, &c.
Steamer Sirdhana, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
28	City of Oxford(s)	Miller	Glasgow, July 21.
	Colombo(s)	Delhomone	Marseilles, July 29.
29	C. of Haddington	Campbell	London, Feb. 7.
	Velocity	Guthrie	Port Natal, July 18.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 28.—Ship Senator, Barque Scotish Chieftain.
Aug. 29.—Steamers Vesta, Tyrone and Medina. Ship Flying Venus.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
29	Religione	Vizagapatam.
	Tibre (s)	Colombo.
30	D. of Sutherland(s)	London.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
30	Tibre (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—50 cases ghee, Jumnadass Premjee; 600 cwts. bones, Khanmahomed Nensey; 112 bales hemp, Jewraj Goculdass.
Mameluke s—10,014 cwts. wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Maclean s—4,000 cwts. linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 10 cases ghee, Tarachund Lilchund; 875 cwts. bones, Esmall Peerdina.

FOR PORT SAID.

Castleford s—4,500 cwts. linseed and 7,088 cwts. wheat Lang Moir and Co.
Castle Eden s—20,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cairo s—2,750 cwts mowra flowers, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Surat s—310 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 10 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 31th August, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·687
Temperature of the Air	77·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	·952
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·0
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)	73·9
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	352
Fall of Rain*	2·00
Total fall during the month	12·57
" " year	66·55
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 1st	0·35

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 31.

Strong, Lieut. Col., 14th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Poona.

September 1.

Stracey, Lieut., Manchester, on duty, from Mooltan.
Lindner, Lieut., N. Staffordshire, on leave, from Quetta.
Cottrell, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from Quetta.
Geldard, Lieut., N. Staffordshire, on duty, from Quetta.
Baxter, Lieut., Glocestershire, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Daly, Lieut., Glocestershire, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Stock, Major, 10th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 31.

Adams, Lieut., Corps of Guides, from leave, to Morar.

September 2.

Cottrell, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Poona.
Geldard, Lieut., N. Staffordshire, on leave, to Poona.
Baxter, Lieut., Glocestershire, on leave, to Poona.
Daly, Lieut., Glocestershire, on leave, to Poona.
Strong, Lieut. Col., 14th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters, Poona, August 31.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Sappers and Miners.—Capt. (Bt. Lt. Col.) W. North, R. E. to offte. as Comdt. during the absence of Col. Hills on furlough or until further orders.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major W. Glencross and Major C. G. Collingwood, Lancashire Fusiliers having been permitted to exchange Battalions, the former officer is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battn.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Sappers and Miners.—Surgn. J. B. Eaton, in medical charge, from the 23rd to 24th Jany. 1883 on private affairs in extension of privilege leave.

12th Regt. N. I.—Lt. C. E. Mahon, for 60 days from date of departure to Karachi, on medical charge.

27th Regt. N. L. I.—Lt. J. Davies from 13th to 14th Aug. 1883, on private affairs in extension of privilege leave.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. *** "AGENTS WANTED."

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.

43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

BADCOCK—August 26, at Murree, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Badcock, of a son.
BOWDEN—August 27, at Bangalore, the wife of F. M. Bowden, of a son.
DONALDSON—August 28, at Calcutta, the wife of W. Donaldson, Survey of India, of a daughter.
LLOYD—August 26, at Rahika, Durbhungah, the wife of Trevor Lloyd, of a son.
SHIRCORE—August 29, at Calcutta, the wife of W. C. Shircore, of a son.
WHYMPER—August 20, at Mussoorie, the wife of J. W. Whymper, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MACKAY—SHILLINGFORD—August 2, at Calcutta John Joseph Mackay, to Clara Agnes Shillingford.

DEATHS.

BUTLER—August 29, at Morar, Lieutenant Arthur Butler the Norfolk Regiment, aged 20 years.
GROVES—August 29, at Coonoor, Harriet O'Brien, the wife of F. A. Groves, aged 55.
SMITH—August 27, at Madras, Edward Cecil Smith, Master C. O. Asylum, aged 30 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1883.

ON Saturday we gave the opinions of several of the Judges of the High Court on the Ilbert Bill in a complete form, and to-day we publish the minutes of the remainder, including that of the Chief Justice. We had already given a pretty complete abstract of those able minutes, so that the public were already aware of their drift. We do not propose now to criticise the views set forth with so much clearness and force, preferring rather to let the documents speak for themselves. Our correspondents have enabled us to place before the public, with some approach to fulness, the opinions forwarded to the Government of India by the various local Governments and High Courts on the question of the hour. Our readers can judge for themselves whether those opinions have or have not been misdescribed by those of our contemporaries who asserted, and still assert, that they form a unanimous recommendation to the Government to withdraw the Bill. One journal was puerile enough to attempt to justify this version of the views of local Governments, by saying that since they advise certain modifications they disapprove of the measure, and must therefore be regarded as advising its withdrawal. This is trifling with the intelligence of the community, and it is difficult to acquit those who persist in so flagrant a misrepresentation of bad faith. If they be acquitted of that, they must be content to stand credited with great folly. The opinions are now within three days of London, and when the Secretary of State has received them on Wednesday or Thursday, we may expect from day to day to have the ponderous blue-book issued to the public. How will it then be possible to make any one believe that, when Mr. Grant Duff wrote that to withdraw the Ilbert Bill would be the greatest political blunder ever committed in India, he only meant that the Government should let the measure drop, and say no more about it? Or that when the Commissioner of Burmah wrote that if the Government withdrew the Bill it would lose its authority, and could no longer resist any violent agitation, however mischievous its object, that he meant the very contrary of what he said? And is it not equally idle to represent Sir Charles Aitchison, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, as urging the withdrawal of the Bill, when he declared that the appeals to race antipathies rendered withdrawal impossible, and that the question should be dealt with now once and for all, to prevent future heart-burnings and recurring perilous excitement? And so on with respect to the other local Governments and of the High Court Judges throughout India outside Bengal.

If the studied effort to persuade India that the opinions are wholly adverse to the proposed legislation were to meet with any considerable measure of success, it could not possibly influence the decision of Lord Kimberley and the Cabinet at Home, for the documents will be read and sifted before any decision is come to. Let us have our prognostications as to what that decision will be upon an exact appreciation of the realities of the case, and we shall probably not be far wrong. But if we conjure up a wholly unreal revision, representing the opinions and the facts of which the opinions are in part the outcome not as they are, but as what we should wish them to be, we run the risk of being very much out in our forecasts. For our own part, we now regard it as settled that the Ilbert Bill will not be withdrawn. It will be passed in November, or, if the Home Government decide to take a vote of the House of Commons on it before being again placed before the Legislative Council, in the cold season of 1884-85. No one of all the opponents of the Bill in India imagines that a vote of the House will be adverse to the Bill. The Government certainly do not anticipate defeat. The Conservative leaders do not anticipate it. It is doubtful if they desire victory on the issue as it has been now shaped by the bluster of Calcutta. The question is, then, not whether the Bill will be withdrawn, for that is a political impossibility, but to what extent it can be modified in the passing. To our mind the best guarantee the Europeans could have would be the right to claim a change of venue as of right whenever circumstances exist which would render the transfer advisable for the ends of justice. We are glad to find that the learned Chief Justice of Madras, Sir Charles Turner, recommends this provision. He, indeed, would reserve the power of granting the transfer of cases to the High Court. Our suggestion was that the Native Magistrate himself should transfer the case on cause being shown, and that the High Court should only be applied to if he demurred to the sufficiency of the grounds specified, which he would be very unlikely to do. As a rule, with a provision of this kind all the alarm now felt would certainly be dissipated, and the whole difficulty would disappear of itself. Europeans would not abuse the right conferred on them, for it would entail delay and trouble to get a case transferred instead of having it adjudicated on at once, and being done with it. If Anglo-Indians will turn aside from those who persist in telling us that it is impossible and derogatory to devise a satisfactory emendation of the Ilbert Bill, and that the only thing to be done is to shout ourselves hoarse against the Government of India, we can, without much difficulty, agree upon a modification which will effectually guarantee isolated Europeans from possible injustice, while duly recognising the principle that race qualifications are henceforth to be superseded by those of personal fitness.

On another point the Bill certainly requires amendment. It is not essential to its professed object to preclude the appointment of European non-officials to the position of justices of the peace. The clause which would have that disenabling effect seems to have been framed for another purpose, and to have shut out European non-officials from the category of possible justices incidentally rather than with deliberate purpose. There can surely be no difficulty in getting rid of this provision. At all events, the practical matter is now to accept, with the best grace possible, the fact that the Bill, though it may possibly be postponed, will certainly be passed in some form or another; and, accepting that, take counsel as to the modifications which will best reconcile two rights which ought not to be irreconcilable—that of Europeans in the Mofussil to full security for the justice and impartiality of tribunals, and that of Native Civilians to such preferment as the Government has promised them. The course which an enlightened view of our own permanent interests points out to us becomes more clear if we accept as an axiom the declaration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, that political privileges depending on colour and place of birth, and which cannot be enjoyed without imposing disabilities on others, are contrary to the genius of our laws, and cannot last. But in saying this Sir C. Aitchison recognises, as we do, that real anxieties lest injustice should be the result of inevitable changes should be relieved by substantial guarantees. Let us formulate these guarantees, and press the Government to concede them.

WE publish in another page an interesting report furnished by Mr. Rienzi Walton, the Executive Engineer, Municipality, to the Municipal Commissioner, with respect to the disposal of town sweepings. Though written two years ago, the statements contained in this report are as applicable now as when Mr. Walton instituted his inquiries. As a matter of course, the Executive Engineer disapproves most strongly of the filling up of the Flats by cutchra. No scientific man could possibly recommend such an insanitary method of getting rid of rubbish. The question has hitherto been discussed on financial grounds rather than from any regard to sanitary considerations. Dr. Blaney has recently condemned the system of depositing sweepings on the Flats. According to him, the original intention of the Municipal authorities has not been carried out. Their scheme, whether good or bad, has broken down, and he contends that as there is no possibility of carrying it out in the manner at first proposed, it ought to be discontinued. Mr. Walton discusses the question on a wider basis. He shows that the filling up of the Flats with sweepings was a blunder in every sense. It was not an economical expedient, inasmuch as it involved a consequential expenditure more serious than would have been incurred by the adoption of scientific methods of destruction. Granted that the Flats were conveniently filled up with rubbish, the elevation of the surface in this quarter requires the filling up of low-lying quarters elsewhere. As there are residential sites, the material used for filling them in must be good earth, and the cost of this, Mr. Walton says, will be immense. There would therefore be financial objections to throwing rubbish on the Flats, apart from the sanitary considerations, which every one admits are most cogent. Mr. Walton includes in his report a detailed description of the methods by which refuse is disposed of in many towns in England. The information he furnishes on this head affords sufficient data on which the Corporation might decide without delay on the merits of the question.

WE are not sorry the Sultan has put a stop to the project of surveying Palestine with a view to flooding the valley of the Jordan. The scheme would certainly have come to nothing just now. It is probably impracticable, and there is no necessity for it just now. Had "the engineers from England" commenced their surveying operations, France, who considers she has some pious interest in the affairs of that part of the world, would probably have discovered a new cause for irritation. And we may say that the practical outcome of the survey would not justify us in giving needless offence to our Western neighbour at this juncture. Probably the Sultan himself did not relish the idea. The experience of Egypt since the opening of the Suez Canal will not encourage him to allow any more international highways through his dominions.

THE excessive attention which is now being paid to the movements of King Alphonso cannot be due to any importance which the actions of the Spanish monarch may be supposed to possess. It can matter very little now-a-days to Germany and Austria and the world at large, however King Alphonso shapes his journeys. We can only assume that the German Powers are bringing Alphonso into notice to complete the isolation of France from the rest of the continental states.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 1.

THE week commenced with the opening of the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition at the Soldiers' Institute (better known to the gariwallah of the period as the Shaitan Khana, from its proximity to the Masons' Hall) on Monday. There was a large gathering of the military and civil element to get the first look at the productions of the industry of our soldiers, European and native, and a goodly number of ladies graced the scene with their presence. A guard-of-honour under Captain Lacey was furnished by the East Yorkshire Regiment to receive the Commander-in-Chief, who arrived with military punctuality, and, after briefly greeting a few of his friends as he passed along the hall, ascended the platform, accompanied by his staff, and in a short speech declared the Soldiers' Exhibition of 1883 open. As a soldier, he said, in the name of the soldiers he thanked the ladies for their presence, as he was sure that it was to a very great extent the interest they evinced in the exhibition which tended to increase the number and value of the exhibits year by year, as it spurred on the exhibitors to fresh exertions. The present year had not been a year of retrogression; in fact, he considered that the exhibits were both more numerous and more valuable than they had ever been before. Any incentive to the soldier to spend his leisure time profitably must be reckoned as a distinct gain, a valuable acquisition in an age of improvement; and this annual exhibition, with the warm patronage it receives, is one of the greatest incentives. He would not add more, but declare the exhibition open, and leave the exhibits to speak for themselves.

Then ensued a general tour of inspection, very thorough, if one might judge by the pace, which was not hurried; whether this was occasioned by the interest taken in the show, or by the crowded state of the hall, or by the little knots of friends that met at corners and stopped for a general chattiversation, not having met since yesterday and not being likely to meet till that evening or next morning, it boots not to consider. The fact remains, the pace was slow, and, as there was no band that evening, nobody appeared in a hurry; so let us be charitable, and say it was the interest taken in the various works of industry. I hate a cynic who takes a nasty mean view of things and insinuates that tall hats and frock-coats, or tightly-buttoned-up uniforms and swords in a stuffy room are not as pleasant a mode, in their way, of spending an afternoon as flannels and the tennis-court or the river. But no matter, I don't want to argue. Let him have his opinion, and I will have mine, and that is that the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition of 1883 was a great success. And now I suppose you good people, who are enjoying the *dolce far niente* in your delightfully bracing sea-breezes, while we are toiling along, hard-worked, in this gloomy, cloudy Deccan capital, would like to know some of the details of this exhibition, which you could not tear yourselves away from your island homes to see. First, let me pay a tribute of honour to Captain Hanstock, the energetic Secretary, for the excellent and tasteful manner in which he had arranged the exhibits in the hall. The bare and, I speak with all due respect, somewhat barn-like building was scarce recognisable in its holiday attire of bunting, and elegant arrangement of art furniture and articles of vertu. The very pillars, that usually stand out white, cold, and uncompromising, especially when they happen to be between you and the stage at concert or theatricals, were gracefully draped. The very architect responsible for their existence would scarce have recognised them. Now for the exhibits themselves. There were twenty-eight classes in all, and over 1,000 articles, exhibited representing a (estimated by the makers) value of some Rs. 5,000. And, sooth to say, in the majority of instances, the prices marked did not appear exorbitant. Class I included carpenters' and coopers' work, and contained a very good show of useful, though not always ornamental, articles, and was rather neglected by the inspecting public, who were more attracted by the cabinet and joiners' work in class II, in which some really tastefully designed and well-executed articles of furniture were exhibited; these, however, were a good deal handicapped by being seen so soon after Mr. Wimbridge's high art productions at the Fine Arts Exhibitions, and, considering the different circumstances of the manufacturers, there seemed to be little difference in the prices; when one thinks that the soldier is fed, clothed, housed, has no rent to pay for workshops, and no expense for tools, one cannot help coming to the conclusion that, leaving himself a fair or even a large margin of profit, he should be able to turn out articles at a very much lower rate than the manufacturer who has a large establishment to keep up, and has to depend entirely on his profits for his livelihood. The sideboard was solid and well-made, and the toilet-table and looking-glass were well-designed and neatly finished. Class III contained turning and fancy wood-work. The articles in this class were generally good, and in many cases of quaint design. A clockstand in the form of an old tower, with moat and drawbridge, flag-staff and ordnance complete, attracted one's attention, while a horse-shoe tray, made by a private of the East Yorkshires, was novel in design, but would have stood a good deal more finishing. In class IV. Armourer Sergeant Guest, 2nd Royal Lancashire Regiment, got a prize with a bassinette with mosquito curtains and punkah complete. A treadle was arranged by which the cradle was rocked and the punkah pulled at the same time. The whole turn-out was ingenious and thoroughly well-finished to the smallest detail. If one were to criticize anything it would be the inscription on the punkah, which rather spoilt the look of the cot, and as children of the tender age for whom the basinette is intended are not generally able to read, may be regarded as practically useless. Hence, being neither useful nor ornamental, it were better away. Class V. included a very fair show of ironmongery, and class VI. rather a small collection of tin and wire work; in the latter Havildar Runchore Veljee, of the 1st Grenadiers, was awarded the prize for his wire birdcage. In class IX. the show of leather-work was fair in quality, but poor in quantity. In class XIV. a Heyland's cart, strongly but lightly made, was exhibited, and among the models were one of the troopship Euphrates and one of a gymnasium, both of which were executed with considerable skill. While on the subject of models, I must mention a very cleverly executed model of a running man, designed by Lieutenant Montgomery, of the Marine Battalion. The advantage claimed for it is that the marking is automatic, and the markers are consequently relieved of the responsibility of deciding where the hit is. The man is made in sections, and each section is connected to an iron rod which runs backwards close up to a solid iron block of the same shape as the man. When the bullet strikes any section, it drives it in upon the block. The block falls off its support, and in so doing releases the drag ropes of the carriage. The carriage stops, and the markers run out. The position of the hit is seen by the shadow falling on the plate that has been driven in, and would also be shown by the markers as they readjust the plate by pulling it out. The iron block is then replaced, the drag ropes hooked on again, and the machine proceeds. That the design is ingenious and works very well in the model I do not doubt, but I am disposed to think that, when put into practice, there would be found to be considerable objections to it. In the first place, the expense would be very much in excess of what the lead and cap fund of most regiments could stand. In the next place, it would require to be kept scrupulously clean and oiled, otherwise the force of the bullet would not be strong enough, after overcoming the friction of driving in the plate, to dislodge the iron slab from its rest. Then an iron slab of that thickness will be of considerable weight, and I am inclined to doubt whether a bullet striking one of the corners would dislodge it at all; and lastly, the markers would have fine healthy exercise provided for them in hoisting that same iron slab into position after each hit, and I should not be surprised to hear them bestow choice epithets, if they are Tommies, on the inventor. Class XVII., for painting, drawing, and etching, produced a miscellaneous collection of works of more or less art. The most finished production in this class was, without doubt, Conductor Male's specimen of engraving on copper. Sergeant Webb exhibited three pictures. It is a pity he did not confine himself to two, and omit the copy of "War," with its wonderfully foreshortened horse and coffee-pot pistol. Not that I mean to say that the pistol was like a coffee-pot, but the appearance of the smoke would have induced a casual observer to imagine that the gallant guardsman was pouring the contents of the coffee-pot over the devoted head of the crouching Egyptian. A sepoy of the 19th sent some wonderful specimens of the drawing of the country, representing stirring battle scenes from Indian history, with that fidelity to nature and anatomy which characterizes the native artist. The needle-work was, I have no doubt, very superior, but not being a judge of baby clothes, I shall refrain from making any further remark on those classes, which included the industries of Mrs. Thomas Atkins, and Fatima and Luximee, or as they were styled in the prospectus, Mrs. Kali Sing and Mrs. Appa Nagji. In conclusion, I may say that the popularity and success of the exhibition may, in some way, be gauged by the fact that, after the opening day, scarcely any of the articles remained unsold. Captain Hanstock is to be congratulated on a success well-merited by the energy he has expended and the pains he has taken in getting up the show.

On Monday evening yet once again were the ever hospitable portals of the house in the Bund-road thrown open, and to a late hour the sounds of merriment and fainter echo of dance music were borne upon the breeze.

The cricket match with Amednuggur commenced on Friday. Poona went in first, and the wickets began falling rapidly, 9 wickets for 36 runs; and there was every appearance of a fearful fiasco till Captain Smyth and Mr. Ozanne met and steadily ran up the score, the former, however, being after a time unfortunately run out. The total had by that time reached 82. Nuggur then went in, and there was at first every appearance of their making just as poor a show as their opponents. However, the latter part of their play improved. Captain Raikes contributed 57, and Dr. Maitland 25. Total score at the end of the innings 156. The following were the individual scores:—

POONA.

Captain Black, ct. Pottinger, b. Froggart	0
Mr. Pringle, ct. Froggart, b. Raikes	0
Mr. Price, ct. and b. Froggart	5
Mr. Trevelyan, ct. Smith, b. Raikes	3
Captain Hobday, b. Froggart	4
Captain Stopford, b. Froggart	14
Colonel Bonus, ct. Bunce, b. Raikes	3
Captain Smyth, R.A., run out	23
Mr. Francis, ct. Raikes, b. Froggart	0
Mr. Kellie, b. Froggart	0
Mr. Ozanne, not out	24
Byes	4
	82

AHMEDNUGGUR.

Mr. Metcalfe, run out	5
Mr. Harrison, ct. Black, b. Ozanne	8
Mr. Pottinger, ct. and b. Ozanne	12
Pte. Burton, b. Ozanne	12
Mr. G. B. Smith, l. b. w., b. Ozanne	0
Captain Raikes, st. Bonus, b. Ozanne	57
Major Greig, b. Price	13
Bugle-Major Bunce, ct. Hobday, b. Ozanne	14
Dr. Maitland, b. Price	25
Pte. Froggart, not out	8
Mr. Quentin, ct. Ozanne, b. Price	6
Byes 3, l byes 3, wides 2	8
	156

Poona went in again on Saturday morning, but did not do anything brilliant; in fact, rather the reverse. The weather was threatening, and the rain came on so hard about 1 o'clock that the pitch had to be changed. However, the change of pitch brought no change of luck to Poona, and Nuggur eventually got them all out for 96. Nuggur then went in with 23 to make to win, which it did with 8 wickets to spare. The following is the detail of the score as far as I stayed; a pressing engagement demanded my presence elsewhere, so I was not there for the finish:—

POONA.

Smyth, b. Froggart	18
Pringle, ct. and b. Froggart	6
Black, run out	8
Trevelyan, run out	2
Price, ct. Bunce, b. Burton	14
Hobday, b. Froggart	11

At one time it seemed as if Price and Hobday were going to make a stand. However, such was not to be the case, and once more has Poona suffered defeat at the hands of its adversaries.

The assault-of-arms which began on Thursday, and was continued yesterday, was finished off this evening before H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and a large number of the élite and fashion of Poona. The events were well-contested. Perhaps the best was the final for the best man-at-arms in the Bombay Army (Europeans), in which Gunner T. Nash, N. 1 R. A., with the bayonet beat Sergeant M. J. Cox, G. 2 R.A., with the lance. The victor was enthusiastically cheered, and hoisted and carried off the ground on the shoulders of exultant and admiring pallikins. The final match of the best man-at-arms, Native Army, resulted in a divide, as Naik Azam Ali Khan, of the 2nd Bo. Lancers, and Sowar Yacoob Ali Khan, of the Poona Horse, went so vigorously to work and charged so well home with lance against lance that they each bowled the other over, horse and all. Both horses were so lamed that the contest could not be renewed. Sword *vs.* Bayonet fell to Lance Corporal Egan, of the Rifle Brigade, with the bayonet, Sergeant Instructor in Fencing Hargreaves, taking the second prize with the sword. Gunner Nash, N. 1 R. A., won the first prize, and Lance Corporal Egan the 2nd in Bayonet *vs.* Bayonet. Major Heyland's prize for the best trained horse was taken by Sowar Amzad Ali, of the Governor's Bodyguard. The obstacle races afforded much amusement. The course lay through barrels suspended loosely to a bar, over a ditch, over a high bar approachable only by swarming a pole or climbing a rope, over a wooden barricade some 10 feet high, across a ditch, through a wire entanglement, under a pole fastened so close to the ground that none but the slimmest and most compressible could possibly enter in, over two mule carts, and a run in round the corner. The entanglement was the favourite point to view the race, judging by the crowd there, but very few competitors ever got so far before the race was won. I noticed with surprise that a gallant marine, in the native race, stuck at the climbing, which, considering that he is supposed to spend some at least of his service in company with sailors, appears curious. The obstacle race for Europeans was won by Private Lowe, of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, Lance Corporal Davis, of the Worcester Regiment, being second. The native obstacle race was won by a sepoy of the 25th, a 14th man being second, and a Sapper and Miner third.

The rain, which had held off fairly well through the competitions, set in steadily during the distribution of prizes, and those who were not lucky enough to get a seat in the stand came in for what is vulgarly called a ducking. How pleasant it is to stand on dry land and watch in safety the sufferings of others storm-tossed on the sea, says Lucretius. I may add how pleasant it is to stand under shelter in a shower and watch others gradually damping in the softly falling rain. While on the subject of rain, it reminds me that we have hardly had a fine evening this week; consequently, in default of any better amusement, we have taken to going to the Fine Arts Exhibition. Of course, some people would say it was their love of the beautiful that takes them there, and their appreciation of high art. I am candid, and I tell you that it was the inclemency of the weather that made me seek shelter in the portals of our local picture gallery. But now that I have visited it more frequently, I have noticed that people have found out where their friends' pictures are hung, and admired them in an audible voice for friends standing on the other side of the screen to overhear quite by accident; they are beginning to give much more attention to the non-amateur productions, which, not being labelled "prize" in big letters as a guide to the public taste, they had hitherto overlooked. Among the pictures that come into this category, I may mention "Startling Intelligence," by Mr. H. Van Ruith as being one of the most admired. The subject is well-chosen, and he has manipulated it cleverly. "Back Bay boats," also, has been much admired, though I have heard the boats themselves criticized as being too transparent, not solid enough. In the "Woman at the Well" the colours are well-harmonized, and the lights managed with great skill. The closing of the Fine Art Exhibition will be a great loss to those who like a pleasant lounge on a wet evening without the necessity of watching the everlasting game of tennis, or the gradually reviving badminton. The race cups are now on view at the exhibition, and are a very handsome collection. The Governor's cup is a thoroughly representative specimen of native work. The lion and the deer are both designed on purely Hindoo ideas of anatomy and zoology. It is to be hoped that the winner may be an admirer of Indian art.

BOMBAY AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

CONSIDERABLE progress has been made during the past fortnight in obtaining specimens from the various centres of native industry in Bombay for the forthcoming exhibition in Calcutta. Mr Griffiths, the Superintendent of the School of Art, who, so far as this Presidency is concerned, is acting as exhibition agent to the Government, has just returned from a visit to Nasik and Yeola, the former of which is famous for its brass-work, and the latter for its silk industries. The brass manufacturing industry, as carried on at Nasik, has been in the hands of the same families for centuries. They are Guzerati workers, and it is believed that they come originally from the Panch Mahals. Their principal patrons are Hindoo pilgrims, who bring away with them specimens of the work done, as souvenirs of their visits, and thus give an impetus to an industry which it is not improbable would otherwise be soon reduced to a languishing condition. A peculiarity of the articles is that they are entirely free from the florid ornamentation usually characteristic of native handiwork, being entirely dependent for their acceptability to lovers of Indian curiosities upon their graceful outlines and their high finish. While at Nasik Mr. Griffiths was struck by the beauty of a carved window frame in an old house called the Hingres' house. The Hingres were the priests of the Peishwas, and were reputed to be very rich. The house is full of beautiful carved wood-work, bearing testimony both to the taste and wealth of the Hingres. At present the house is occupied by the Government Vernacular School, and is in a sadly dilapidated condition. Mr. Griffiths gave instructions to a wood carver at Nasik, who has turned out some good work, to reproduce the window frame for exhibition at Calcutta. At Nasik Mr. Griffiths also visited a house which was presented by Bajirao, the last of the Peishwas, to a dancing-girl. In this house are some exquisitely carved panels, and the walls are richly painted in the decorative style of native art. Mr. Griffiths made arrangements to have some of the paintings copied, which will give an idea to the visitors to the exhibition of the condition of native decorative art about a century ago. From Sind has been obtained a collection of stone utensils, pottery, porcelain, and earthenware, at an expense of Rs. 250, for exhibition in the section devoted to furniture and other objects for the use or decoration of dwelling houses and other buildings. In this department, also, will be shown glazed pottery of various descriptions manufactured by Mr. Terry, of the School of Art. In another class in this same department, namely, that for metalware, hardware, and cutlery, will be displayed some of the numerous brass and copper vessels used by the Hindoos in religious rites and ceremonies which have been obtained from Nasik. The Nasik Municipality has, we understand, made a grant of Rs. 250 to meet the transit charges of specimens from workpeople in their district who are too poor to exhibit on their own account. This is an example which might well be followed of other municipalities. In the class of decorative work, including carving and art-ware, will be exhibited sandal-wood paper-knives, glove-boxes, and card-cases from Honor; chauris from Siddapur; and card-cases and paper-knives from Coomta. Specimens of art-ware have also been ordered, but not actually purchased, through the Collector of Belgaum. A beautiful ornamented silver-knife has been obtained from Darwar, for exhibition in the class for bronzes and ornamental work in gold, silver, and other metals. Amongst the articles to be shown in another class in the same section are Gokak toys in imitation of fruits, Poona clay figures, and lacquered toys from Hyderabad, Sind, the value of the latter being Rs. 28. Passing on to the section devoted to fabrics of various kinds, including apparel, toilet requisites, and other objects of personal wear and use, we learn that cotton bodice pieces representing the art of putty printing have been purchased at Nasik, and specimens of silk fabrics at Yeola. Two silk lunghies, costing Rs. 65 and Rs. 50 respectively, have been purchased by the Collector of Belgaum. Embroidered fabrics have been obtained from Shikarpore and Hyderabad, Sind. The slipper industry at Poona will be represented by several specimens, and the kindred industry at Nasik by a pair of richly embroidered shoes. From Poona will be sent a number of pugrees for exhibition in the class for hats and caps; also bracelets and other jewellery, together with ivory combs, the latter to be exhibited in the class for nondescript objects. In the department for machinery and implements, and appliances used in the common arts and industries, will be exhibited the model of an oil mill purchased by the Collector of Belgaum.

THE *Englishman* gives the following further particulars of the arrangements for the Exhibition:—

The machinery sheds being built on the west side of the tank on the maidan, are to be extended to allow of a total of 34,000 square feet, and in this space the machinery of all nations will be placed. It is also intended to connect the buildings on the maidan and the Imperial Museum with an over-bridge over the Chowringhee-road, which will allow the public entrance to the Indian Court, and allow of an additional 60,000 square feet of space. It is, we understand, the intention of Messrs. De Canville and Fowler, and Walsh, Lovatt and Company, to run portable railway lines in all parts of the space round the courts for the convenience of visitors visiting the machinery roams and sheds. For the opening ceremony the preparations will be on a grand scale. An offer has been accepted from Messrs. Silbiger of Vienna, who will send out a dais composed entirely of different coloured marbles. The dais, the stairs leading to it, the side pillars, and an ornamental raised back, will be of marble entirely, and, from a description we have seen of it, it promises to be one of the most gorgeous and handsome sights to be seen. The pillars round the quadrangle will be beautifully decorated with flags and banners of all nations, which are being specially designed and prepared in England. The quadrangle is calculated to hold some 10,000 people on the opening day, including the corridors round both the top and bottom. The total amount of space at present at the disposal of exhibitors—that is the amount that will be actually covered by exhibits—is 175,000 square feet.

The following business was disposed of at Monday's meeting of the executive council of the Exhibition:—

The advertisement inviting tenders for the catering of the proposed camp hotel on the *maidan* was laid before the committee. A question was raised whether the hotel should be reserved exclusively for Government officials. Considerable discussion followed on this point, and it was resolved that, as the decision did not rest with the executive committee, all questions concerning the erection of a camp hotel should be left in the hands of Government, and that all tenders received in answer to the advertisement should be transferred to the Commissioner of Police for disposal. A new draft of the proposed regulations with reference to the opening ceremony, prices of admission, &c., was considered clause by clause, and adopted in the following form:—The opening ceremony will take place on Tuesday, the 4th December. Special tickets for this ceremony may be purchased at the ticket office up to Saturday, the 1st December, at the following rates:—Reserved and numbered seats for non-holders of season tickets Rs. 10, any other part of the building Rs. 5. Holders of season tickets will have reserved seats assigned to them without extra charge on applying at the ticket office before the 1st December. All ticket-holders for the opening ceremony must be in their seats by—at which time the doors will be closed. After the ceremony the Exhibition will remain open till 8 P. M.

On and after the 5th December, and until further notice, the Exhibition will be open daily except Sundays, from 10-30 A. M. to 7-30 P. M., and from 8-30 P. M. to 11 P.M. The prices of admission will be as follows:—

Wednesday morning	1 rupee.
Ditto evening	1 rupee.
Other days (morning)	4 annas.
Ditto (evening)	8 annas.
Children under twelve	half price.

Special arrangements will be made for the exclusive admission of native ladies on certain days.

Eighteen packages containing specimens of the Forest products of the Madras Presidency for the approaching Calcutta International Exhibition were shipped this morning to the officer in charge, per B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bhundara. These specimens are selections made by the Conservators of Forests, Northern and Southern Circles, from supplies of exhibits received from various districts, and contain, among other things, a choice collection of wood specimens from the district of Malabar, which is celebrated for its excellent forest produce.

CRICKET.

THE North *vs.* South match will be played at Poona to-day and to-morrow; and the Bombay *vs.* Mofussil match at Bombay on Friday and Saturday. The Mofussil should have a strong team this year, as they have the pick of the North and South elevens, and are especially strong in bowling with Barton, Price, Wilkins, Mactier, and others. Bombay can turn out a strong enough batting team, but will be rather weak in bowling. Bombay lost the match against the Mofussil last year, it will be remembered, for the want of a couple of good change bowlers.

TELEGRAMS.

THE JURISDICTION BILL OPINIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 2.

The provincial officers of Assam all recommend the withdrawal of the Bill; but some approve of its principle, while objecting to it on the ground of inopportuneness and the agitation amongst Europeans. Others think that Europeans would be overwhelmed by false charges; that race distinctions should be recognised; that non-official Europeans are hostile to the natives, and think all native magistrates dishonest. The Chief Commissioner, Mr. Elliott, disagrees with many of these opinions, but refers to them as proof of the frankness and independence of officials, who are falsely accused of subservience to Government. He himself approved the proposal for giving Native Covenanted Civilians equal powers with their European colleagues, and would give the extended jurisdiction to statutory Civilians who had reached the position of District Magistrate or Judge. But the Bill goes further, and, besides, disqualifies non-official Europeans and Uncovenanted Civilians for the justiceship of the peace. A year ago he would have advised modification of the Bill on certain points, but would have approved of it generally. He then spoke of race antagonism and prejudice of non-official Europeans against Native Magistrates, but told Government that he believed the prejudice was dying out, and that the measure contemplated would not excite much opposition. He was mistaken in this forecast, the feeling of antipathy being as rife as ever. He cannot say whether this is due to the Bill itself, or whether the hostility would have been the same if the measure had been confined to the provisions originally contemplated. But now the excitement and opposition are directed to every provision, and a return to the first proposals would not mollify the European opponents. For Government to decide how much weight should be attributed to the opposition, they must consider not only the arguments for and against the Bill, but the effects of the opposition on the course of Government. He holds that the arguments against the Bill are mostly founded on misapprehension of the facts, and are the expression of prejudice rather than reason. He rejects wholly the notion that Native Civilians are unfit because of their race to understand the motives or arguments in the case of a European. And he thinks there is not the slightest ground to suppose that misuse would be made of their powers through malice. He adduces the history of the working of Civil Courts in Assam as rebutting that allegation. Native Judges deal with the interests and quarrels of European tea-planters and land-owners; their courts are freely resorted to; and their decisions, even when appealed against, show that the balance is held evenly between Europeans and natives. Though the Civil Courts do not wield the same powers as the Criminal Courts, yet they can deprive a man of his property; can stigmatize him as untruthful, or a rogue, and send him to jail for contempt of court or insolvency. Cases tried in those (Civil) Courts are more complicated, and require greater knowledge of the habits and ways of thought of litigants than those tried in the Criminal Courts. The whole class of objections based on the incapacity of Native Magistrates to adjudicate in European cases is founded on a mistake. Why would the Criminal Courts be flooded with false charges, when the Civil Courts are not? Mr. Elliot agrees with Mr. Johnson, Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet, who approves of the principle of the Bill, that an experienced selected Native Magistrate is probably far more sound and accurate than a young European Civilian in the first few years of his service. The arguments against the Bill are weak, but the strength and volume of the opposition are serious, especially in Assam. In that Province European settlers are not so numerous as in Bengal. But they are in larger proportion to population, and are the energetic improving class. Deputy Commissioners on bad terms with the planters would be hampered at every turn. Friction is already evident between officers of Government and the planters since the Bill has been introduced. Only strong necessity could justify a perpetuation of the feeling which has sprung up. No administrative inconvenience exists in Assam, and elsewhere it cannot become serious for some years. If modified as suggested, the Bill would be a good one, but under existing circumstances not of much practical importance, and it would be better to withdraw it. He regrets to counsel any retrograde step in the face of hostility to a policy hitherto continuously advancing. It is very painful to see a bitter ebullition of race antipathy, directed, not against the Bill alone, but against the general scheme of giving political equality to natives and a fair share in the government of the country. The principle of local self-government is struck at in the movement against the Bill. He believes, however, that it is the view of most of his district officers that though the Bill should be abandoned, there should be no abandonment from the lines of policy on which the Bill originated. No Government can possibly endure that based itself on the theory of conquerors and conquered; the memories of conquest should be obliterated as soon as possible. Reforms, however, should be gradual. Under present circumstances, this particular reform has been proposed too soon. But the general policy and desire as soon as practicable to govern the country through and for the people of the country should not be given up.

PUBLICITY FOR LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 1.

A further order on the subject of giving greater publicity to legislative measures has been published. It has been arranged to print English copies of Bills and other documents on cheap paper for sale at a low figure. The whole set of papers thus printed will be made available to annual subscribers at two rupees. Copies printed in this style will also be supplied for gratuitous distribution. The steps to be taken to carry out these arrangements will be left to local Governments. The press, however, both English and native, will be supplied direct from the Legislative Department. Only papers which have established themselves will be accorded the privilege. The same orders will apply to Bills and documents prepared by local Governments. It has been suggested that translations of the Bills should be free, not literal, but the Viceroy thinks otherwise, so literal translations will be continued; but Statements of Objects and Reasons, and also debates, may be translated freely. It has also been determined to issue from the Legislative Department Urdu or Hindustani translations, and also transliterated versions of the same in the Nagri character.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCES.

For the purpose of regulating the succession to colonel's allowances, officers of the General List, Cavalry and Infantry, of the three Presidencies will be placed on the amalgamated list according to seniority. The fixed establishment of colonel's allowances for this list will be 13. Officers will succeed to vacancies in order of seniority, without reference to qualifying services. For officers of the Staff Corps who entered between the 12th September, 1866, and the 1st July, 1881, there will be separate lists for each Presidency. The number of colonel's allowances for the three Presidencies respectively will be:—Bengal, 20; Madras, 6; Bombay, 7. The same rules will hold good for this as for the former class.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS IN GUZERAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, SEPT. 1.

There has been a satisfactory downpour of rain as anticipated. Nearly three inches have fallen since the break, which had continued twenty-three days previous, came to an end. The fall for the season is now sixteen inches, and there is every sign of more rain. The prospects of the crops are good, no damage of consequence having been done by the drought.

CHOLERA AT AHMEDABAD.

I hear of only two fresh cases of cholera in the city, of which one died. The fatal case of Mr. Strip's son occurred in a village called Hersole, a few miles north of cantonments. No other case has been known there.

SEPT. 2.

Wet weather is continuing, with short breaks. A marked decrease has taken place in the cholera. Yesterday there was only one fresh case in the City, which ended in death. One other case remaining from the day before also died. Only one fresh case occurred in the Sudder Bazaar, and is doing well. A European woman attacked in the City is doing well.

Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, the new Judge, has arrived.

(FROM THE CHAIRMAN, MANAGING COMMITTEE, AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.)

SEPT. 2.

The number of cholera deaths given in the telegram of your correspondent and published in your issue of yesterday is grossly incorrect and excessive. There must have been some serious mistake. The correct number of cholera deaths is as follows:—On 25th August, six; on 26th, four; on 27th, one; on 28th, two; on 29th, three; on 30th, three; on 31st, one; on 1st September, one. The total deaths from cholera from 11th May up to this date has been only forty-one. As your correspondent's telegram is likely to cause a false alarm, please give insertion to this at once.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ITALY AND MOROCCO.

ROME, AUG. 31.

The late difficulty between Morocco and Italy has been arranged, the Sultan of Morocco having apologised.

THE ERUPTION IN JAVA.

BATAVIA, AUG. 31.

The loss of life occasioned by the late eruption of Mount Krakatao and subsequent tidal wave is estimated at thirty thousand people.

THE INTERVIEW AT SALZBURG.

BERLIN, AUG. 31.

Prince Bismarck and Count de Kalnoky are having protracted interviews at Salzburg.

SPAIN AND GERMANY.

The German Parliament read to-day a second time the Bill for a treaty of commerce with Spain.

THE PROPOSED CANAL THROUGH PALESTINE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 31.

The Sultan has refused to authorise surveys being made in Palestine by the engineers from England to ascertain the practicability of constructing a canal from the Jordan to the Red Sea.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

Mr. James Lowther, the Conservative candidate, has been elected member for Rutland by a large majority.

ROYAL HONORARY COLONELS OF NATIVE REGIMENTS.

To-day's *Gazette* announces that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the 6th Bengal Cavalry; His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Honorary Colonel of the 20th Punjab Regiment; and His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Honorary Colonel of the 7th Bengal Infantry and the 29th Bombay Native Infantry.

FURTHER ARREST OF DYNAMITE CONSPIRATORS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

Seven Irishmen have been arrested at Glasgow, charged with complicity in the dynamite outrages of January last.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

The latest returns of the mortality from cholera in Egypt give the total number of deaths as being 27,250, of which British troops lost 140.

THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.

News from Madagascar confirms the death of the Queen, and states that she has been succeeded by her niece.

KING ALPHONSO.

MADRID, SEPT. 1.

King Alphonso will visit Vienna on his way to Germany. He will arrive there on the 6th instant, and make a stay of one week.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, SEPT. 1.

The German Parliament closed its sittings to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 2.

Mail-steamer Cathay, from Australia, arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

Total week's sales of Cotton	47,000 bales.
„ „ „ Surats	9,000 „
„ „ Imports of Cotton	29,000 „
„ Stock of Cotton	867,000 „
„ Stock of Cotton in London	46,000 „

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	3⅞d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81⅛
4½ per cent. „	83⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102⅞
4½ „ French Rentes	108¼
Bar Silver	50⅞

Arrivals—Welfield and Madagascar.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 2.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted beyond Shanghai.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted beyond Amoy. *Via* Amoor, interrupted beyond Shanghai.

One of the Gutzlaff-Shanghai River cables interrupted.
Hongkong-Amoy cable interrupted.
Hongkong-Shanghai cable interrupted.
Private messages in code or cypher cannot be accepted for places in Spain and Turkey.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

FRIDAY, August 31.

10 p.m.	75·8

SATURDAY, September 1.

6 a.m.	76·1
10 a.m.	79·9
2 p.m.	81·1
4 p.m.	80·1
10 p.m.	76·6

SUNDAY, September 2.

6 a.m.	77·6
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	80·5
4 p.m.	79·9

THE MAILS.

THE P. and O. Company have received telegrams stating that the Mirzapore, with London mails of 24th August, left Suez for Australia at 6 p. m. on Saturday;

The Bokhara, for Bombay, left at 4 a. m. on Sunday;

And the Ganges, for Calcutta, left at 8 a.m. on Sunday.

THE s. s. Ganges, which Reuter telegraphed as ashore in the Canal, in a serious position, is the P. and O. mail-steamer, but she is bound for Calcutta, not for Bombay. From the telegram which the P. and O. Agent has communicated to us, it would appear that she was not so hard ashore as was at first thought, seeing that she has already left Suez for Calcutta.

AN Italian Opera Company has been engaged for Calcutta, and will leave Genoa in the Rubattino steamer Giava on September 18. The season opens on November 1.

THE *Sind Gazette* of August 29 says:—"The Government of India has just replied to the representations on the subject of the Kurrachee mail service, and its answer is in the negative."

THE net Indian sea and land customs revenue exclusive of the salt revenue, for the first four months of the current official year, has been Rs. 40,54,000, as compared with Rs. 43,43,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

THE text of the Behar zemindars' and landholders' petition to Parliament against the Bengal Rent Bill which has been published in the Calcutta papers, is a most voluminous document. The petitioners speak of the "violent innovations" proposed, and assert that "the effect of the Bill is simply to deprive the zemindars of their proprietary rights and to render them mere cyphers on their estates."

THE circumstance of the Kurrachee homeward mails of the 6th and 9th of June last missing the P. and O. steamer at Bombay has led Government to reconsider the rules relating to the despatch of the mail-steamer. The *Sind Gazette* says it has now been decided that on occasions when the British India steamer is late, the P. and O. steamer shall be detained for four hours, provided that the latter is signalled by 4 p.m. This will reduce the chance of the mails being detained for a week in future.

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon, Aug. 30, to a Calcutta paper, states that "the Siamese Government are pressing on the completion of the telegraph line connecting Bangkok with Tavoy. The line is expected to be open in December."

FROM Quetta it is reported that Brigadier-General Sir O. V. Tanner and Sir Robert Sandeman were expected back from their tour of inspection on the 25th August.

THE *Statesman* publishes Mr. Justice Mitter's minute in full, and remarks that "it is a very able document. Mr. Mitter contends that his English colleagues on the Bench are mistaken in supposing that European British subjects in India ever possessed the right which they now claim, until it was conferred upon them by the Legislature of 1872. If this is true, it is very curious, and lifts the controversy out of the groove in which it has hitherto been running, altogether. Should Mr. Mitter's opinion produce further controversy, we hope it will be managed with temper. We believed that the question had been exhausted, but Mr. Mitter's 'point' is one of considerable interest, and can be discussed without warmth."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* hears from Nepal that a very serious riot has occurred at Lassa, the Nepalese quarter of that town having been attacked and partly burnt by a mob of Thibetans, under direction of their Lamas. The cause of the disturbance is said to be an old dispute regarding the trade privileges of the Nepalese, which has at length culminated in the sacking or burning of nearly every Nepalese shop in the Lassa bazaar. The Katmandu Government is understood to have demanded redress.

SAYS the *Journal of the Anjuman-i-Punjab*:—A young Indian student, Mr. Chukurbatty, heads the list of candidates who have qualified for admission into Woolwhich. This young gentleman has greatly distinguished himself, and in the course of a year or two he will pass out of college into the Royal Artillery as a Commissioned Officer. Surely this should satisfy us that, for those who can afford to go to England, every department of the public service is thrown open to all alike. It is a novelty to find a native of India in the combatant ranks of the British Army. Some of our young chiefs and nobles might take heart to go and do likewise."

MISS CUNNINGHAM, the sister of Mr. Justice Cunningham, of the Bengal High Court, and a lady who was well-known in Madras a few years ago, was married in London on the 4th instant, to Sir Robert Egerton, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

THE Hon'ble Robert Ellis has returned to Leh from Chinese Turkestan, the Lahore paper says, having been civilly but firmly turned back by the Chinese at Yarkund. He was on a shooting expedition, and hoped to go on first to the Pamir, and then to Kashgar. Considering the hospitable reception that has been accorded to the Russians in the city of Alty Shahr, and the kindness shown to Mr. Dalgleish, our contemporary remarks, Mr. Ellis might have expected better treatment.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Gulistan on the 23rd instant to the *Sind Gazette*, says that, in fulfilment of the new frontier reorganisation scheme, the troops were prepared to withdraw from that place on the following day. The whole military force was ready to march out, and already the Commissariat stores had been despatched ahead. In future, Gulistan will be left entirely in the hands of the political authorities. The troops from Gulistan go to Quetta; those formerly at Khusdil and Kutch were lately transferred to New Cantonment, the new central garrison in the Pishin, which has been substituted for the old military posts.

THE *Pioneer* has "reason to think that Mr. Cross's disingenuous statement of the opinions on the Ilbert Bill, lately laid before the House of Commons, is not justified by the version supplied from this country."

TELEGRAPHIC information was received at Singapore on Aug. 15, of the total loss of the Netherlands India S. N. Company's steamer Baron Mackay, on East Manga, near the island of Billiton. All hands were saved.

SERIOUS fears are entertained of the loss of the steamer Fidra, which left Newcastle, N.S.W., on the 9th May for Singapore, and has not since been heard of.

CAPT. R. S. PASLEY, of H. M. S. Champion, was compelled to go home from Singapore through ill-health. Commander Hope, of H. M. S. Fly, is now Senior Naval Officer at Singapore.

THERE may be differences of opinion about the relative merits of private companies and State agency for the construction of Indian railways, but about the pace at which the former do their work there can be none, the Allahabad paper thinks. "Of the 274 miles of the Bengal and North-Western Company's main line between Sonepore and Bahraich, 196 miles (from Sonepore to Gorakhpur and from Mankapore to Bahraich) will, it is confidently expected, be open for traffic by April or May next, and the intermediate section of 78 miles (between Gorakhpur and Mankapore), which includes a big bridge over the Rapti, a year later, or even less. A small branch of 14 miles from Mankapore to Nawabgunj, opposite Fyzabad, will also be complete by the spring. The company's supplies of material and rolling-stock are said to be keeping level with the progress in India. Among these we notice that creosoted pine sleepers, of which about 200,000 are to reach Calcutta for this company's line next month, seem to be in favour now."

THE Italians have shown praiseworthy alacrity in subscribing towards the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake at Ischia. The money collected in the streets of Rome by the Society of Veterans amounted to nearly 9,000 francs. Among the objects given were rings with and without stones, bracelets, gold and silver watches, chains, gold buttons, and other personal ornaments. The shopkeepers in the Corso, and especially the dealers in various descriptions of dry goods, gave large quantities of the most useful articles. Telegrams from all parts of the kingdom, mention the large sums given by the municipalities of the different cities. Many cities have already sent considerable instalments in advance to Naples. The Empress Maria Anna, of the Imperial Family of Austria, has sent 10,000f. to the Archbishop of Naples for distribution among the sufferers. A subscription list was opened at the British Consulate, and another at Messrs. W. Turner's Bank, headed with 1,000f., given by Colonel Mackenzie, who was rescued after he had been partially buried under the ruins of the Piccola Sentinella for seven hours. It was in contemplation to organize an influential committee of noblemen and gentlemen in England in order to raise subscriptions.

FROM Korea the *Japan Mail* hears that "General Foote, the United States Envoy, is gradually providing himself with a habitation at Söul. It appears that the General has to have all his furniture made by native carpenters, who are, of course, entirely new to the work. He is not, however, overwhelmed with diplomatic business. American interests exist as yet only on paper." The withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Korea is officially announced. Since the *émeute* at Söul last summer, Korea seems to have reconciled herself completely to foreign intercourse, and no troubles whatsoever between the natives and the Japanese settlers have been reported. The King has published a proclamation enjoining his people to behave civilly towards foreign visitors, and imposing the penalty of decapitation upon those who neglect the order.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HERBERT MACPHERSON, K.C.B., Commanding the Allahabad Division, is expected to proceed on short leave to Chakrata in the course of the next few days. The outbreak of cholera among the troops at Allahabad has so far prevented him from proceeding to the hills, the local paper says, but the health of the garrison is now in a satisfactory state, and the General's presence in the station is no longer necessary.

MAJOR-GENERAL HUME, C.B., Commanding the Lahore Division, has been granted 60 days' privilege leave.

COLONEL T. E. HUGHES, Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, is expected to succeed General Napier Campbell as Inspector-General of Ordnance in December next.

COLONEL B. L. GORDON, Royal Artillery, is permitted to reside in India as an unemployed officer on the Indian pay and allowances of his rank.

IT is expected, the *Englishman* says, that Colonel F. F. Rowcroft, Commandant of the 44th Native Infantry, who returns from furlough by the mail-steamer of the 21st of September, will be appointed Commandant of the 4th Goorkhas, in the place of the late Colonel Turton. Colonel Rowcroft served for some years with the Goorkhas, and commanded the regiment during a great part of the late Afghan war.

MAJOR SYDNEY SMITH, Royal Engineers, has been appointed to the Public Works Department, and his services are placed at the disposal of that department.

MAJOR W. GLENEROSS, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, proceeds to England, having been permitted to exchange with Major C. G. Collingwood, who comes out from the 1st Battalion.

MAJOR C. F. GLASS, R. A., died at Agra on August 30.

CAPTAIN NORTH, R. E., officiates as Commandant, Bombay Sappers and Miners, during Colonel Hills' absence on furlough.

CAPTAIN H. PARRY OKEDEN, of the Roya Rifles, who was Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to Sir George Couper, when Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces, and who was well-known at Naini Tal, Lucknow, and Allahabad, has been appointed A.-D.-C. to Lieutenant-General Sir A. Alison, who took over the command of the Aldershot division on the 1st August. Captain Okeden was compelled to go home sick prior to Sir George's retirement from the Lieutenant-Governorship; he then accompanied his battalion to Egypt, where he first joined General Alison's staff.

LIEUTENANT S. S. PARKYN, 1st Battalion the Royal Irish, was tried by General Court-martial on the 27th August.

THE services of Lieutenant G. B. Hodgson, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer 3rd Goorkha Regiment, have been placed at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department for appointment to the Survey Department on probation.

AT the Poona Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, the first prize of one hundred rupees, in addition to other prizes aggregating one hundred and forty-one rupees, has been awarded to the 23rd Native Light Infantry, at Ahmedabad. The full credit for this is due to the exertions and interest directed towards the matter by the painstaking Adjutant, Lieutenant R. J. Scallon. Almost every department of industry is represented by this regiment, and some of the carpet works, &c., by the wives of sepoys are worthy of high commendation and encouragement.

THE 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, who have been in cholera camp at Seora Davi, are now returning to head-quarters at Kamptee. The regiment had twelve cases of cholera, out of which four ended fatally. It is reported that a corporal is missing from the regiment: he left camp on the 26th of August, in order to visit his wife and family at Kamptee, and has not since been heard of. The country about has been searched by parties of men, but no traces of the missing man have been discovered.

THE manœuvres at Mean Meer will commence about 12th December, and last for a month.

NEARLY a hundred men of the 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, have extended their service to ten years, under the special Army Circular dated 30th July, 1883.

THE 19th Punjab Native Infantry proceeds in relief from Sial Kote to Ferozepore, instead of to Mean Meer as previously ordered; and the 24th Punjab Native Infantry proceeds from Mooltan to Mean Meer, instead of to Ferozepore.

EXAMINATION COMMITTEE.—A Committee of Examination in Hindoostani, Lower Standard, will assemble at the mess-house of the 21st N. I. at 11 a.m. to-day, the 3rd instant, for examination of the undermentioned candidates:—Gunner Henry Yauldan, 8-1 C. P. Royal Artillery; Gunner Henry Haward, 9-1 S. D. Royal Artillery; Gunner Arthur Baker, 9-1 S. D. Royal Artillery; and Apprentice W. F. Barnett, J. J. Hospital.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 31.—The pressure has increased except in Burmah, the change being greatest in the Central Provinces. The seat of lowest pressure is in Sind, and the general distribution remains favourable. The wind is about the normal, for while westerly breezes prevail over the Peninsula south-easterly monsoon winds hold steadily up the Gangetic plain. The regions in which there is no rainfall are now very small, comprising the south of the Punjab and Sind in the west, and Ganjam and Orissa in the east. Rain is general elsewhere, having extended as far as Peshawur, but the amounts in the North-West are small and insignificant. Rain to-day:—Mercara and Morar, 2 inches; Simla, Silchar, Saugor Island, Pachmarhi, Bombay, Belgaum, and Rangoon, 1 inch. Previously:—Amraoti had 3 inches; Naini Tal, Sutna, and Hoshungabad, 2 inches; Nowgong, Sholapur, Satara, and Chitaldrug, 1 inch.

EGUTPOORA.—The total rainfall this monsoon, up to Saturday evening (1st September), was close on 94 inches.

RAIN IN RAJPUTANA.—We hear by telegraph from Ajmere that steady rain has fallen there, and the prospects of the Rajputana crops are much improved.—*Pioneer.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—The North-West Provinces Crop Report for the week ending the 29th instant is not a satisfactory one. Prospects in Fyzabad and Gorakhpur are good, but elsewhere the effects of the drought are making themselves felt, and rain is still urgently needed. In the Agra district the crops reported as "much injured" are bajri and maize; while cotton, indigo, and other rain crops have been "considerably injured." In Meerut and Saharunpur the unirrigated crops have mostly withered. We may add that some rain fell in Allahabad on Wednesday, and easterly winds still prevail over the Province. A correspondent, telegraphing from Muttra at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, says:—"Very heavy banks of clouds, with all the appearance of rain, to the east and south-east. Native report gives heavy rain about twenty miles away; air cooler."—*Pioneer.*

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	64 55	69 40	67 21	76 00
31 Friday	2 0	....	....	....
Sept.				
1 Saturday	0 58	0 91	0 90	1 21
2 Sunday	....	1 22	1 5	0 77
Total	67 13	71 53	69 16	77 98
Corresponding date last year	58 41	69 01	66 51	67 06

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAIN IN GUZERAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, AUG. 31.

THERE was some rain here yesterday, but the fall was very slight, though steady. This evening, however, we have had a good fall, which promises to continue, and extend up the district, working gradually through Rajputana. The cultivators have cheerfully set to ploughing and re-sowing, and weeding the few crops already in the soil, and the impending distress may be said now to be, to a large extent at least, averted. The prices of food-grains, which had doubled within the past week, are stationary, and will no doubt fall back to reasonable figures.

The weather in Ajmere has been stifling, and no rain has fallen there yet.

Cholera is on the decrease at Palanpur and surrounding districts, but is still bad in Ahmedabad.

SURAT FLOOD RELIEF FUND, 1883.

THE following sums have been paid to the credit of the above fund account to date, viz.:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	90,755	14	3
Amounts paid from 27th August to 1st inst:—			
Subscription through Messrs. Byramjee Furdonjee and Co., proprietor of the *Rast Goftar*	511	4	0
The employés of the Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co.'s Mill, through its manager	185	3	6
The members of the Arya Sungitottejak Mandali, through Balcrishna V. N. Kirtikur	120	0	0
The Ladies' Confederacy	77	0	0
Received from a few classes of the Elphinstone High School, Guzerati side	58	12	0
Bai Bhicaijee	25	0	0
Mr. Dadabhoy Khursedjee	10	0	0
Bai Ruttonbai, wife of Dosabhoy Ruttonjee Omrigur	5	0	0
Total	Rs. 91,748	1	9

Subscribers to the fund, and the public, are requested to pay their subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay.

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS,
SHANTARAM NARAYEN,
VIJBHOOCANDAS ATMARAM,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

THE LATE MR. CORDEAUX, C. S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is with regret I read in the *Bombay Gazette* the sad announcement of the death of Mr. Cordeaux, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona, on Sunday last. You rightly observed that he was a popular member of the Civil Service. I may add that he was popular not only with the members of the Civil Service, but also with those of the Uncovenanted Service; in fact, with all classes of the people with whom he came in contact. Indeed, his kindly and sympathetic disposition, the suavity of his temper, and his engaging and courteous manners could not fail to win that popularity which you have mentioned. The natives of this country who knew him found in him, indeed, a fine specimen of an English gentleman, amiable, affectionate, just, generous, liberal-minded, sympathizing with their wants and needs, kind and considerate in his behaviour towards his subordinates, and friendly towards all. It is no wonder then that they deplore his death as a personal loss, and cannot but cherish his memory with affectionate and grateful regard.

G. A. M.

Sinnar, 1st Sept.

CHOLERA AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SEPT. 1.

WILD and exaggerated rumours have been put in circulation regarding the cholera at Ahmedabad, and there seems to be a tendency to raise a cholera scare. There have been a few cases in the neighbourhood, and the fact has been brought painfully home to the English residents by the lamented death of Mr. Philpotts.

To assure the minds of our friends at a distance, permit me through your columns to state, as far as the Camp is concerned, that since the first case broke out at the 23rd Hospital, a few weeks ago, there have been just half-a-dozen deaths within Camp limits. Some of these have, I believe, been doubtful cases, and one, if not more, was certainly imported, a man dying directly after arrival from Bombay. Looking to the prevalence of the disease in the Presidency, and the number of our population, it will be seen that we are more than generally free from it. That such is the case is, under Providence, mainly due to the prescience and unwearying exertions of our sanitary officer, Surgeon-Major Wilson, A.M.D.

There was welcome and abundant rain yesterday, sufficient to cleanse the nullahs and carry off all noxious matter.

CHOLERA IN DHOBIE-TALAO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to correct a clerical error which occurred in my letter of the 31st ultimo? Gunga, daughter of Yesoo Janoo, died on the 27th of July, not the 27th of August as stated—I am, &c.

D. C. DAVIDSON,
Acting Health Officer.

Marine-lines, Sept. 1.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE BRIGADE SURGEON D.C. McALLUM.

THE local (Madras) authorities have, we regret to hear, received notice by telegraph of the death of Dr. Donald Coleman McAllum at Thayetmyo, where he had proceeded on ten days' leave for a change of air, in the hope that it would benefit his health. Dr. McAllum had for some time been in a feeble state of health, having suffered much from rheumatic gout, and when he last went to Europe on sick leave, it was hardly expected that he would again be able to return to duty. As a matter of fact he did not derive much benefit from the change to Europe. He had only recently applied, on the score of ill-health, to be transferred from Burmah to the West Coast of India, and was actually under orders for Mangalore. Many a coffee planter will hear of his death with regret, for as Civil Surgeon of Cannanore, an appointment he held for several years, Dr. McAllum was often appealed to for professional advice, and indeed he enjoyed a large private practice on the West Coast. He was known to be a skilful operator, and had treated some cases of abscess of the liver with marked success. Dr. McAllum was born at Hyderabad, where his father was in the Medical service of H. H. the Nizam. He received his medical education chiefly in Edinburgh, and entered the Hon. East India Company's service in 1854. He had therefore nearly completed thirty years' service in India.—*Madras Mail.*

THE OPINIONS ON THE JURISDICTION BILL.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the minute of Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice of Bombay:—

I entirely approve of the principle of the Bill under consideration. I think that the time has arrived when the disability of the natives of India to exercise original jurisdiction over British-born subjects outside the Presidency towns, as declared in Sections 443 and 444 of the Criminal Procedure Code of 1882, ought to be removed. My reasons for arriving at that conclusion have been already stated by me in a minute addressed to the Government of Bombay in the course of last year, and I venture to repeat them on the present occasion:—

"I think the distinction in question, which is a highly invidious one, should be abolished. The only grounds, I apprehend, on which it has ever been sought to justify the withdrawal of Europeans, from the jurisdiction of native criminal tribunals are that it offends the feelings of a European as a member of the governing race to appear before a native on a criminal charge, and that some regard is due to the pride of race: that their being amenable to natives in criminal matters lowers Europeans in the eyes of the masses and weakens their authority; and lastly, that a European is not likely to meet with justice at the hands of native magistrates and judges. As the law pays no regard to these considerations in Presidency towns, where the magistrates may be either Europeans or natives, and indeed, in this town of Bombay, have been, since I have been in India, for the most part natives, the real question seems to be whether there are special circumstances in the case of a European residing in the Mofussil which render it advisable to retain the distinction.

"Now that such may have been existent in other periods of our Indian history, when the position of a European in the Mofussil was a very isolated one, I can well believe, but at the present day, when owing to the speedy communication between the Presidency towns and all parts of the Mofussil where Europeans are likely to be met with, the distinction between the Mofussil and Presidency towns is fast disappearing for nearly all purposes, I cannot think there can be any sufficient reason for the distinction in question. As to fitness and legal attainments, the native members of the Civil Service can surely compare favourably with the native magistrates in Presidency towns, who too often have had no legal training whatever. And as to Europeans not having justice meted out to them by native magistrates or judges, my experience of Presidency magistrates would lead to quite the contrary conclusion."

Whilst entertaining this view as to the general question, I am fully sensible as to the necessity of confining the jurisdiction over British-born subjects to those natives whose training and antecedents in the judicial service afford a guarantee of fitness, moral as well as intellectual, to deal with the somewhat delicate questions which may be expected to call for their decision.

The provisions of the Bill, so far as it depends on the written law, appear to me to adequately fulfil the above condition.

If the Bill becomes law, only those natives will be able to exercise the jurisdiction who, being members of the Covenanted Civil Service or Assistant Commissioners in Non-Regulation Provinces or Cantonment Magistrates, have been invested with the powers of a first-class magistrate, and it ought to be impossible if the local Governments exercise but only ordinary care in their selection from this limited and select class for any native to be appointed who is not deserving of the confidence of the European community.

C. SARGENT.

10th May, 1883.

MR. JUSTICE LATHAM.

Mr. Justice Latham writes:—

If the matter on which our opinions are desired had been in the same position in which it was when I wrote my minute of last year, I should have been prepared to adhere entirely to the opinion expressed in that minute. That is, I should have thought it desirable to place all members of the Covenanted Civil Service, European or native, on the same footing as regards their power of trying European British subjects, and should have entertained no objection to doing away with the special provisions of Chapter 33 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Unfortunately, the matter is by no means in the same position as last year. The introduction of a Bill going beyond the proposals then laid before the Judges of this Court, and having an operation even wider in appearance than in fact, combined probably with circumstances not connected with this particular Bill, have created what I can only call a panic among the European British subjects, who are the persons principally affected by the provisions of the Bill; and that panic has led to the use of violent language and the development of race animosity on the part of Europeans and natives alike. At the present moment it is impossible to conceive of a more burning question to be dealt with by legislation; and yet it must be so dealt with, or the Legislature appear to be overborne by popular clamour.

Now, while I have little sympathy with the panic, and none with the passionate language and excited feelings which the Bill has occasioned, I feel that the existence of that panic, and those feelings, are matters which deserve the attention of the Legislature. An improvement in criminal procedure may be too dearly bought at the price of placing the whole or a large part of the class who are the potential subjects of that procedure in opposition to the criminal law and the authorities who enact or administer it. And I should be disposed to confine the present alteration of the law within the narrowest limits compatible with the maintenance of the independence of the Legislature and its refusal to yield to mere agitation. I would sacrifice some degree of ideal improvement to the more important object of preventing or minimising a conflict between the sentiments of an important section of the community and the provisions of the law.

The provisions of the Bill which, in my opinion, should at present become law are:—

1. Section 2 making Sessions Judges and District Magistrates *ex-officio* justices of the peace.

2. So much of Section 1 as allows the appointment of native members of the Covenanted Civil Service to be justices of the peace.

I should advise the remaining parts of the enabling provisions of the Bill to be dropped, excepting, of course such alterations of the Code of Criminal Procedure as are necessary to give effect to (1) and (2).

With regard to the disabling provisions of the Bill, which have excited less attention, but to me seem fully as important as its enabling provisions, I would urge their being dropped altogether. I can see no good reason why Government should deprive itself of the services of a class of Europeans who can satisfactorily discharge the duties of justices of the peace, and to whom the persons brought before them can have no objection. I think that the attainment of a certain amount of symmetry in a branch of law for the most part unsymmetrical is an utterly inadequate reason for so doing.

And I am certain that the administrative inconvenience which will be hereafter caused by the loss of the services of Europeans not falling within the classes enumerated in Section 1 of the Bill will far outweigh the convenience to result from the gain of the services of such natives as may be selected from those classes.

With regard to the two points suggested for our consideration by the Government of Bombay, I would say as follows:—I cannot approve of giving the right to a European accused to claim a jury, although the jury system may not have been introduced into the district in which his trial is held. Whilst I believe that an impartial jury presided, over by a competent judge, is the very best tribunal for the trial of a criminal charge, I am convinced that a partizan jury is the very worst of such tribunals. The most scandalous trials on record, as the English State trials of the seventeenth century, and those during the Reign of Terror, were so tried. And I fear that in outlying districts of the Mofussil, if the case tried were that of a European charged with an offence against a native, the jury would be certain to be partizan, and not the less so because it would probably contain partizans on both sides.

I must also disapprove of the proposal to constitute special benches composed of a European and a native magistrate for the trial of European British subjects, as this would be to set up a new difference, when the desire is to remove old differences; and there would also be danger of an outcry in case of disagreement between the members of the bench so composed.

In conclusion, I would observe that over fourteen years' experience as counsel and judge in India has convinced me that the real administrative inconvenience connected with the trial of European British subjects in the Mofussil arises from the very restricted powers of punishment which the Sessions Judge has in such cases, and the consequent necessity for the transmission of accused and witnesses to the High Court in matters of no great importance. In the present excited state of feeling it would not be wise to attempt to deal with a subject yet untouched; but I think that at a calmer time this is the direction in which it is most important to modify the existing law.

F. L. LATHAM.

The High Court, Bombay, 21st May, 1883.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT.

Mr. Justice Scott says:—

Had I been asked to express an opinion on this measure six months ago, I should have minuted in its favour without hesitation. But the unofficial class in India is a most important body, and its opinion, when expressed with force and unanimity, as it has been on this matter, deserves careful consideration. I do not, however, find anything in the objections raised sufficient to make me change my mind, although they incline me to invest the proposed change with further guarantees.

It must be remembered that in 1836 the extension to Native Magistrates of jurisdiction over Europeans in civil disputes, and in a less degree, the abolition of Grand Juries in 1865, raised a similar outcry. Yet even those who denounced them are now ready to admit the beneficial operation of both Acts.

It seems to me that the principle of this Bill is not only a sound one, but it has been under discussion for many years and has been already virtually admitted by the Government of India. It was thus stated by Mr. Ilbert when he introduced the Bill to the Council of India: "In the matter of a limited criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects to substitute for the disqualification arising from race a qualification depending on tried personal fitness."

In 1849 the principle was proposed, but it was thought the time had not come for its adoption. In 1856 and 1870 the Indian Law Commission strongly recommended that all classes should be made equally amenable to the same judiciary. In 1872 the principle again was brought forward and its adoption once more postponed, but only by a majority of one in the Council of India.

Meanwhile the circumstances of the case had changed. The Royal Proclamation of 1858 had announced Her Majesty's gracious will that, "as far as may be, the subjects of whatever race or creed should be impartially admitted to offices in the service of the Crown, the duties of which they might be qualified by their education, ability and integrity duly to discharge."

This was followed by the opening of the doors of the Covenanted Civil Service to such of the Natives of India who passed the requisite examinations.

In 1879 another important step was taken in the same direction. It was decided that a certain number of nominations of young natives should be made, so as to bring up the number of Indians to the proportion of one-sixth of the whole number.

Thus the Civil Service was thrown open to the natives of India. It was intended they should go to the judicial side, and as a matter of fact I believe those that have entered have done so. To this fact must be added that natives do not go much on leave and do not retire as European officials do. It is obvious that eventually the proportion of native judges will be nearer one-third or even one-half than one-sixth of the side of the service they have mainly chosen.

As their numbers increase and natives have risen to the rank of Sessions Judge and First-Class Magistrate, it will be obviously impossible to deprive them of the powers attached to those offices. In the first place it would amount to a denial of the advantages of the service they have been invited to enter, and that invitation, instead of allaying discontent, would be a cause of native irritation.

Then, again, as the number of native judges increase, the European judiciary will diminish. European tribunals will become rarer. Thus, unless this change is made, there will be an increasing denial of justice to all native suitors who may have been wronged by European British subjects, and cannot afford the expense and delay of attendance at a distant European tribunal. The increase of the number of European judges is not possible. Already the cost of the Government of India is as great as its people can bear. The true remedy is to be found in the cautious utilization of the people of the country when they have been trained to the requisite fitness. There is no doubt of their power to reach the requisite fitness. It is sufficient to cite the testimony of the Lord Chancellor given in the debate of the 10th April last who, in his experience as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, found "the judgment of the native judges of India bore most favourable comparison as a general rule with the judgments of the English judges (of India.")

I now come to the objections that have been raised to the Bill. The first and most common is that race prejudice will influence native magistrates unfairly against the accused. The obvious reply is that race prejudice might all along have injured Mahomedans, Parsis, native Christians and non-British Europeans, and yet no complaint has been heard. But there is another argument to which, I think, not enough weight has been given. Ever since 1836 native judges have had no race limit placed on their civil jurisdiction. European British subjects have come within their reach just as any other inhabitant of India. Now, it seems to me that if race antagonism is strong enough to destroy judicial impartiality at all it would have worked on the civil as much as on the criminal side. The temptation is as great to injure a man in his pocket as in his person. Yet I have heard of no case of importance where injustice has been worked in the civil courts from this cause.

The next objection is that cases will be trumped up against Europeans and successfully carried through with the collusion of the native magistrate. There is no doubt a habit of perjury amongst the classes who appear in the Law Courts of this country. But I have rarely, if ever, heard of a Civil Native Magistrate being charged with such roguery and if it has scarcely ever occurred on the civil side, I do not see why it should happen more frequently on the criminal side. The instant dismissal which would ensue on detection is, I think, a sufficient safeguard.

Another objection to the Bill lies in the absence of publicity in the mofussil. This is a sound objection which, however, must be annually decreasing in force. Since 1872 when the principle of this Bill was only rejected by one vote, railways have doubled in extent, telegrams and letters have doubled in number, and post offices and letter boxes have multiplied from 5,000 to 11,000. The inability of parties to obtain the assistance of counsel is also urged, but to this objection I do not attach so much weight. The accused who can afford to pay for counsel, can afford to appeal against the decision.

The jurisdiction even of the Sessions Judge is so carefully limited, the power of intervention of the High Court so wide, and appeal so easy, that I do not attach very much weight even to the want of publicity. I think the European British subject will make his voice heard if he ever suffers a serious injustice. Nor have I any expectation that the introduction of this Bill as law will be followed by a host of unfounded charges. I am more afraid that the native magistrate may not have the moral strength to treat offending Europeans with due severity if they happen to be persons of local importance.

For this last reason, and in deference to the opinions of the non-official class, who are the persons most affected by the proposed Bill, I adopt with a slight modification the proposal of the Government of Bombay to associate for the present an European Judge with the Native Magistrate in cases above a certain importance. But I would make the co-operation of the European Judge a matter of course. I would suggest that for this purpose High Court or Sessions Judges should go on circuit. Such a periodical visit would lend more publicity to mofussil proceedings. The difficulty of a difference of opinion would arise, but might be solved by summary reference to the High Court.

The special privilege of Jury-trial, if accorded to Europeans alone, would, I fear, excite a feeling of inequality, and I prefer the previous plan. Moreover it would be difficult to find jurymen.

A third plan has been suggested in some quarters, to give the accused the option of being tried by the nearest European Judge or by the resident Native Judge. I think very likely the option would seldom be exercised. But it might be used as a means of expense, would certainly cause delay, and would oust the Native Magistrate from the jurisdiction which, as a Covenanted Civil Servant, he is in principle entitled to possess. Finally, I think the test of fitness should be rigorously imposed. The Native Magistrate to whom this new jurisdiction is entrusted should as far as possible receive the training of a European Covenanted Civil Servant. Thus would be secured not only the ordinary intellectual qualifications, but the native of India would also have experienced the civilizing influence of a residence in England. This rule would, no doubt, exclude the new native Civil Service. But it would be within the principle of personal fitness which is the avowed basis of the Bill.

13th May, 1883.

J. SCOTT.

MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.

THE following is Mr. Justice Pinhey's minute:—

Just a year ago we were asked by the Government of Bombay to state our opinion, "as to whether all members of the Covenanted Service, whether European or Native, ought not to be placed on the same footing, and whether the distinction which now exists between the two classes in regard to their powers of trying European should not be abolished."

2. I had long ago wished to see this distinction abolished, and I, therefore, unhesitatingly initialled a minute by the Chief Justice (Sir C. Sargent) answering the Government reference to this effect.

3. Reading again now the minute of Sir C. Sargent by the light of later experience, I regret that I initialled it; because, although I agree with the whole of that part of it which answers the Government reference, the last paragraph of that minute expresses an opinion on the general question of the propriety of subjecting all European British subjects to the jurisdiction of every magistrate—whether European or Native—a question about which our opinion was not asked.

4. I am of course still of opinion that it is neither necessary nor just to make any distinction between the European and Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service, or to refuse to the latter power to deal with European British subjects in the exercise of their criminal jurisdiction.

5. When the Secretary of State for India advertises yearly that so many appointments in the Covenanted Civil Service will be given away by open competition, he makes no exception or distinction as to Natives of India. If a Native of India is a successful competitor, he receives his appointment subject to no other condition than those which his European competitor has to accept. It seems to me unjust that a Native Covenanted Civilian, when he arrives in India, should find his rights and privileges cut down, merely because he is a Native of India, or that he should be subjected to any disability from which his European fellow competitor is exempt.

6. And the distinction is in my opinion as unnecessary as it is unjust. The European and the Native pass the same test. You have, therefore, the same guarantee for the education and ability of each. You have, therefore, the same guarantee for the moral character of the one as of the other. No Native of India ever has or ever will succeed in getting into the Covenanted Civil Service without residing some years in England, and consequently mixing in European society and acquiring a considerable knowledge of the manners and customs and habits of thought of Europeans.

7. If then the Bill had gone no further than to do away with the distinction between European and Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service, so far as the exercise of criminal jurisdiction is concerned, it would have had my unhesitating and heavy support, but it goes much further; and, so far as it goes further, I think it unnecessary, impolitic and inopportune. Moreover, I object to it nearly as much for its disenabling and as for its enabling effect: for not only will it enable Government to give power to Natives of classes (*b*) and (*c*) to deal with European British subjects charged with criminal offences, but it will in future prevent Government from giving such power to Europeans who are not members of the Covenanted Civil Service, but who are now invested with the power. I refer to the class of European officers, who are called in the mofussil of this Presidency City Magistrates and to such Deputy Collectors as are Europeans. Members of this class are to be found at Karachi, Poona, Belgaum and other large towns.

8. I need say no more of the Bill, so far as it will disenable Europeans who are not Covenanted Civilians from dealing with Europeans charged with offences. Nor need I say anything of class (*d*) Cantonment Magistrates: for in this Presidency at least these are always (I believe) European British subjects, generally military officers.

9. Before I state my objections more fully as to classes (*b*) and (*c*), I wish to express it as my opinion, that the unreasonable and unseemly clamour which has been raised against the Bill by a portion of the European community in India has been raised in consequence of an entire misconception of the scope of the Bill. It seems to me that the European community, without any careful study of the Bill, have jumped at the conclusion that if the Bill becomes Law, every European will be liable to the jurisdiction of any, and every, Native Magistrate in respect of any, and every, offence with which he may be charged. The Bill of course does not contemplate any such extension of the criminal jurisdiction of any Native Magistrates generally.

10. Besides class (*a*) Covenanted Civilians (all of whom should in my opinion have the same jurisdiction as other persons), and class (*d*) Cantonment Magistrates (all of whom, in this Presidency at least are European British subjects), the Bill proposes to enable Government to give jurisdiction over European offenders to two classes of First-Class Magistrates, class (*b*) Members of the Native Civil Service constituted under the Statute 33 Vic. cap. 3, and class (*c*) Assistant Commissioners in non-Regulation Provinces, who may be either European British subjects or Natives of India. As to such Assistant Commissioners as are European British subjects, the Bill would not alter the law that now exists. There are no Assistant Commissioners, such as the Bill names, either European or Native, subordinate to the Bombay High Court. Whatever be the objection to conferring on Native Civilians criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects the same objection would, in my view, exist in the case of Native Assistant Commissioners. I shall, therefore, confine the rest of my remarks to class (*b*) Native Civilians appointed (by nomination and not by competition) in this country.

11. I have already said that I think the extension of the criminal jurisdiction of Native Civilians unnecessary, impolitic and inopportune. I will state my reasons for so thinking as shortly as I can.

12. *Unnecessary.*—The proposed change in the law has not been called for either by the persons on whom it is proposed to confer the jurisdiction, or by the persons over whom it is to be exercised. It is a matter of notoriety that the latter strongly object to it. I do not remember ever hearing of a case in which justice was either delayed or frustrated by reason of their being no European Magistrate within reach, when a charge

was brought against a supposed European offender. Mr. Gupta, of the Bengal Civil Service, had a grievance and gave expression to it. The Bill, so far as I approve of it, would do away with this grievance and rightly so. No other Native has asked to be given power to try Europeans, and so far as I am capable of forming an opinion, very few Natives, if any, would wish to have to try Europeans.

13. *Impolitic.*—The new Native Civilians nominated, in this country so far as I have had an opportunity of testing their capacity, are inferior to the Covenanted Civilian, either European or Native, in ability, in education, even in the power of writing simple English. They have never been in English society. They have never associated on terms of equality (most of them have not associated at all) with English men and women. As they have never "crossed the black water," you have no test of their moral courage. As they are appointed without examination, you have no guarantee for their education beyond the poor one afforded by departmental examinations. They are not appointed on their own merits, but generally because their fathers are distinguished servants of Government or prominent citizens, or else because their fathers or uncles are greatly esteemed by some one in or out of the Government service, who has influence enough or perseverance enough to get his nominee appointed a Civilian. I know as a fact that the native community generally are greatly discontented with the present mode of nominating natives to the Civil Service. Can it be politic to give to such as these a new power, a new jurisdiction over a proud and hitherto dominant (and perhaps it may justly be added domineering) race? I cannot think so. It is easy of course to be wise after the event, but I think my opinion on this point derives confirmation from the outburst of passion (Native as well as European) which the introduction of the Bill in the Legislative Council has produced; albeit Native and European alike have misconceived the scope of the Bill. Moreover it was not a mere transient outburst or passion. The discussions that have taken place in the press and elsewhere during the pendency of the Bill have produced a state of race antagonism, such as I have never known since the terrible events of 1857.

14. *Inopportune.*—Of course from what I have said above, I must consider that portion of the Bill to which I object inopportune. But I do not say, and I do not think, that as time goes on the race distinctions, which it is the object of the Bill to modify, may not be modified as they have already been modified from time to time. But the method of recruiting the Native Civil Service must first be modified. The race antagonism which the inopportune introduction of this Bill has excited must be allowed to subside. It was decreasing rapidly before the Bill. It will again decrease if the Bill be altered to the extent that would be necessary, in my opinion, to make it a just and a wise Bill.

15. I cannot close these remarks whithout noticing that it appears to me that some of my colleagues in their observations appear to have fallen into the popular error of considering the scope of the Bill much wider than it is.

ROBERT HILL PINHEY.

The High Court, Bombay, 6th June, 1883.

MR. JUSTICE MITTER (CALCUTTA.)

On the 28th ult. we gave the joint minute of the European Judges on the Calcutta Bench; and our Calcutta correspondent enables us to give to-day an extract from Mr. Justice Mitter's minute of dissent, which was submitted separately, and which, by the way, the London *Times* did not refer to when devoting upwards of five columns to the publication of the joint opinion of the other learned Judges of the Calcutta High Court:—

Mr. Justice Mitter:—

"If the facts gathered from past experience be made the basis of our conclusion,—as legitimately they should be,—it would at once appear that there exists no reasonable ground for the supposed apprehension. The facts to which I refer here are:—

"(1) That the jurisdiction has been exercised by Native Judges from 1836 in civil cases in which European British subjects are concerned, without any complaint from them.

"(2) That the juristiction in criminal cases against European British subjects has been exercised by Native Judges in the Presidency towns for many years past, without any defect in the administration of justice.

"(3) That the administration of justice by European Judges in criminal cases in which natives are concerned has been regarded by the people as wholly satisfactory.

"(4) That the administration of justice by a Judge of one nationality or creed in a case in which one or both litigants happen to be of another nationality or creed has not been found to be productive of failure of justice.

"I shall notice next some of the arguments which have been advanced against the force of these facts. It has been said that civil suits differ in many essential respects from criminal cases. The result of an erroneous decision in the former affects generally the property of the unsuccessful litigant, while the result of a similar error in the latter affects the personal liberty and the reputation of the unfortunate accused person.

"No one can for a moment deny the existence of this distinction. But it does not in the least affect the force of the argument under consideration. That argument is that a judge who is proved to have successfully grappled with questions of law and fact in a given civil suit may be fairly presumed to be competent to show the same result in a criminal case also. The difference in the result of an error of decision in the two cases does not at all touch the force of this reasoning. Its force rests upon the ground that the facts to be investigated and the laws to be discussed are not of a different class, whether they arise in the decision of a civil suit or a criminal proceeding. The respective consequences of an erroneous decision have no sort of connection with this proposition.

"The usual answer given to the argument drawn from the past administration of criminal justice by Native Magistrates in the Presidency towns is that there is a vast difference between the conditions of things existing there and those existing in the interior of the country. In the Presidency towns, it is said, an accused person has the protection of a vigilant press, a strong public opinion, and an easily available legal assistance, while such advantages do not exist in any appreciable degree in the Mofussil. It is also said that the concoction of false cases is almost unknown in the Presidency towns, while in the interior of the country, trumping up of false charges is one of the commonest means of wreaking one's vengeance upon his enemy for a real or a supposed wrong. It is certainly questionable whether, in the present state of things, it is correct to say that the advantages of a vigilant press, a strong public opinion, and an efficient and easily available legal assistance are not enjoyed in an appreciable degree by the residents in the Mofussil. But I shall not dilate upon this matter. I shall take it for granted that in these respects a Presidency town differs from a Mofussil station. Assuming that this difference exists between the two places, let us see what the argument really amounts to. Does it not amount to this—that in the Presidency towns, being under the salutary check of the forces mentioned above, a Native Judge dare not go wrong wilfully? This argument, therefore, casts an unjust aspersion on the character of the native judiciary—an aspersion which, if put to the test of actual facts, can be proved to be utterly groundless. In civil cases, in which European British subjects have been concerned, if the native judges have proved themselves to be fair, honest, efficient, and careful officers, it is not unjust to presume that in criminal cases they would prove themselves to be just the reverse? The argument drawn from the absence of a vigilant press, &c. is, I presume, equally applicable to civil as well as to criminal cases. I shall next notice the other alleged difference in the conditions of things between the Presidency towns and the interior of the country, viz., the prevalence in the one, and the absence from the other, of the concoction of false cases against innocent persons. I shall assume, in this instance also, the existence of the difference. I suppose that those who advance this argument mean to say (though I have not seen it stated in so many words) that these cases are generally supported by perjured native witnesses. It would be no disparagement to the European Judges in this country (for whose ability I have the highest respect) to say that an honest Native Judge, by his superior knowledge of the character of the people, will be better fitted than his European colleagues to unravel the mazes of concoction and discover where the truth lies. Then, it has been said that the habits, manners, and customs of the natives of this country are, in all respects, essentially different from those of Europeans. It cannot be expected from Native Judges, therefore, that in cases in which European British subjects would be concerned they would be able to form a correct opinion as to the real motives of an action of the accused person, if the motive of such action be a relevant matter for inquiry. To this argument all the four facts set forth above afford a complete answer."

MR. D. S. KEMP.

Mr. D. S. Kemp, Chairman of the Bombay Trades' Association, in a letter dated May 3, 1883, and addressed to Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, writes:—

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 2263 of 1883, dated the 2nd April, covering copy of letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, and copy of Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure with its Statement of Objects and Reasons, and requesting for the information of Government a statement of my opinion on the provisions of the Bill.

Under another cover I forward to the address of the Chief Secretary to Government a memorial signed on behalf of the Bombay Trades' Association by the secretary and myself, against the Bill. At the same time, in compliance with your request, and with the cognizance of my colleagues on the committee, I willingly take this opportunity of expressing my individual opinion thereon.

The small extension of native jurisdiction which will be the immediate and necessary effect of the Bill is, in my opinion, unobjectionable, and under a strict and watchful Government, the gradual admission of a moderate proportion of native gentlemen of adequate education and training, and imbued with the instincts of law, would not be a measure attended with danger. If this were all that the Bill provided for, it would, in my opinion, receive extensive support among the European community. But its scope is much greater.

The first section disqualifies European British subjects, not magistrates of the first class, from being entrusted with the powers of justices of the peace in the Mofussil. This provision, which does not appear to be contemplated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, seems to be an unnecessary accompaniment to the amendments embodied in sections 3, 4, and 5. It will lower without any compensating advantages the status of European British subjects, and deprive them of the sense of responsibility which such status inspires. It will also have the probable effect of depriving isolated districts of the country thinly sprinkled with Europeans, of an important moral guarantee for public order and stability. In case of occasions arising for the use of force in such districts, either to preserve the peace, or in the interests of justice, circumstances readily suggest themselves under which the counsels of a European who, in his capacity of justice of the peace, had a right to be heard, would be of the greatest service in restraining the impetuosity or strengthening the hands of the native authorities. Two recent instances of coercion, the Junaghur massacre and the expulsion of Beloochee vagrants from the Bhosawul railway station, sufficiently illustrate native impetuosity on the one hand, and the British coolness and self-restraint on the other.

It appears from the same section that the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects is to be extended not only to natives who have received the training considered necessary in the case of European Civilians, but to those also who may be nominated without competition, under the new Native Civil Service rules and to native Uncovenanted Servants, of whose qualifications there is no statutory guarantee.

Under these circumstances, stronger grounds than have yet appeared are, in my opinion, necessary to persuade Europeans to surrender without protest what they have always considered as a cherished right—the privilege of being tried by their own countrymen. As the administration of justice has always been regarded as one of the most sacred functions by Englishmen, it is naturally claimed that the guarantees for its faithful exercise should not be relaxed. It is said that if a Judge is qualified to administer justice to natives he is qualified to judge Europeans. But this is to proceed on the premature assumption that the general administration of justice in this country has been purified and elevated up to the English standard. Even were it possible that in times of tranquillity little or no miscarriage of justice should arise, yet any public excitement could not fail to re-act to the prejudice of justice on minds which had not received the proper legal training, like those of non-competitive Native Civil Servants.

For the reasons stated shortly above, I venture to think that the Bill should not pass in its present form. It seems right to grant extension of jurisdiction to Native Magistrates, but this ought to proceed step by step, both as regards the spheres or localities of their jurisdiction, and the class of officers to whom it is granted. It seems as fallacious to bulk the whole of the Mofussil together for the purposes of this Bill, as it is to treat all Native Civil Servants, covenanted and uncovenanted, as one class.—I have, &c.,

D. S. KEMP,
B. T. Association.

HIGH COURT.—September 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott.)

Such of the following New Long Causes, fixed for the 3rd Sept., which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

222-83—Tyabji and D.—Butchraj Ramsook vs. Luxminarayen Chogalal *alias* Tapadia—Payne and G.
223-83—Payne and G.—Luxminarayen Chogalal Tapadia vs. Sadasook Butchraj—Tyabji and D.
224-83—Tyabji and D.—Butchraj Ramsook and others vs. Luxminarayen Chogalal Tapadia—Payne and G.
226-83—In person—(a pauper)—Cashi Naiquin vs. Damool Madhowji—Janardhen G.
227-83—Craigie, L. and O.—L. A. Wallace and others vs. Rahimanji Khanbhoy and another—Payne and G.
228-83—Ardesir and H.—Abdoola Khakee and others vs. Lukhamsey Moolji—Macfarlane and E.
230-83—Tyabji and D.—Abdool Lutiff Joosub vs. Amroodin bin Mahomed Hoosein Khutib and others—Mirza H. Khan.

For ex parte Decree for want of written statement.

58-83—A. F. Turner—the Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co. vs. Ruttonji Rustonji Wadia—Ardesir and H.

For further direction and costs.

520-80—Bomonji and H.—Murarji Poonja vs. Cooverji Ludha and another—Hore, C. and B.
470-82—Craigie, L. and O.—James Bevis and others vs. C. A. Turner and another—R. M. Sayani.

To speak to the minutes of an order.

589-79—H. Bicknell—Icharam Gungadas vs. Nundlal Beharilal and others—Shapurji and T., and Ardesir and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

119-83—Hore, C. and B.—Khutree Seedick bin Nathoo vs. Awabai, widow—Shapurjee and T.
190-81—Smith and F.—Mahomed Haji Ahmed vs. the Secretary of State for India in Council—H. Cleveland.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Latham.)

Summary Suit.

241-83—Smith and F.—Luckmidas Khimji and another vs. Dayal Goka and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

517-81—Smith and F.—Anundrao Khunderao vs. Khunderao Moreshwar and others—Shamrao P., and Tobin and R.—Part heard
21-82—Shapurji and T.—Thakursey Purshotum vs. Heerjibhoy Hormusji and another—Ardesir and H.
411-82—In person—(a pauper)—Jamsetji Heerjibhoy Mistry vs. Sonabai and another—Tyabji and D.
415-82—Tyabji and D.—Ramabai vs. Damodar Narayen—M. B. Barbhaya.
441-82—J. C. Cama—Mongibai vs. Heerjibhoy Hormusji Shroff.
300-82—Payne and G.—Moolla Nethi and others vs. Goolba Anunda and others—Hore, C. and B.
231-82—Craigie, L. and O.—Vishandas Parashram vs. Toolsidas Pursoomal and others.
438-82—In person—(A pauper)—Gungabai vs. Crustna Mankoji—In person.
139-82—Shapurji and T.—Tricumdas Toolsidas vs. Kessowji Jadowji—Prescot and W.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

318-82—Macfarlane and E.—Pandurung Jewba Sungjeeraj vs. Balla Mungesh Wagle and another—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.
342-82—Payne and G.—C. A. Turner vs. Framji Cursetji Javeri.—Nanu and H. (Not to be called on before 4th September.)
557-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Heeralal Jumnadas vs. Pularalal Kasheramji and another—Tyabji and D.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, Aug. 25.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Hill Depot—Naini Tal.—Capt. J. Browne, 2nd Batn. Devonshire Regt., to be Station Staff Officer, vice Capt. J. H. Vivian, whose tenure of appointment is about to expire.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. Col. N. C. Ramsay, King's Own Borderers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Batn. of his regiment, to which he has recently been removed.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindustani on 6th August:—

Majors E. Tufnell, 1st Bn. R. Irish Regt.; R. Waller, 1st Bn. W. Riding Regt.; Lieuts. E. A. F. H. Day, R. A.; J. E. Benhow, 1st Dragoon Guards; H. R. Blyth, 2nd Bn. R. Warwick Regt.; J. H. Burke, 2nd Bn. W. Yorkshire R.; W. J. Bonus, 2nd Bn. Dorsetshire Regt.; C. Schofield, 2nd Bn. Dorsetshire Regt; and C. V. Gunning, 1st Bn. Durham L. Infy.; Surgns. W. A. Sykes, R. R. Weir, and A. W. D. Leahy, I. M. Service; Sub-Condr. G. Raffin, W. Pannell, and Offg. Sub-Condr. J. H. Casey, Ordnance Dept. Sergt. J. P. Glackan, Commissariat Dept.; Paymr. Sergt. H. Howard, 1st Dragoon Guards; Sergt. S. Allen, 1st Bn. S. Lancash. Regt.; Corpl. A. G. Freund, 8th Hussars; Gunners W. H. Hopkins, E-A R. H. A., P. Thompson, 7-1 London Bn. R. A.; F. Manuel, 8-1 London Dn. R. A.; and P. Kirwan, 8-1 London Dn. R. A. Privates W. H. Field, 1st Dragoon Guards; J. Walsh, and A. Evison, 1st Bn. E. Lancash. Regt.; F. Hand, 2nd Bn. Scottish Rifles.

The six months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. J. M. Schreiber, 2nd Batn. Bedfordshire Regt. in G. O. C. C. dated 3rd April 1883, is extended to 10th April 1884.

The nine months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. W. H. Pain, 2nd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt., in G. O. C. C. dated 7th April 1883, is extended to 10th April 1884.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieut. N. Maxwell, (D. Batty. A. Bgde.,) for twelve months, on medical certificate.

15th Lancers.—Capt. P. P. Mack, for three months, on urgent private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Col. G. A. Prendergast, (commanding at Ferozepore,) to Simla, on private affairs, from 29th June to 15th October.

2nd Bengal Cavy.—Lieut. T. S. M. Woolley, (Staff Corps,) to Naini Tal, on medical certificate, from 15th June to 26th Aug.

13th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut. F. G. Atkinson, (Staff Corps,) from 20th Aug. 1883 to 20th Feb. 1884, to Calcutta, to study the native languages.

39th N. I.—Capt. A. T. Banon, (Staff Corps,) to Kulu, on private affairs, for two months.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH ORDERS.

(N.-W. Provs. and Oudh Gazette.)

Mr. W. Duthoit, C. S., D.C.L., Dist. and Session Judge, Allahabad, furlough to Europe for 6 months, from 4th Sept.

Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds, Assist. Magte. and Collr., Benares, privilege leave for 1 month, from 3rd Sept.

Mr. A. L. Saunders, Assist. Collr., is invested with the powers of an Assist. Collr. of the 2nd Class.

Mr. W. Duthoit, C. S., D.C.L., on the completion of his special duty in Bengal, to revert to his substantive appointment as Dist. and Session Jude, Allahabad.

EAU DE SUEZ.

In this age of scientific discovery, when every thing is done to make life as easy and pleasant as possible, when the use of anæsthetics to alleviate pain has been carried to an extent undreamed of by our ancestors, it is surely time a remedy should be found for one of the most crying evils our civilization is subject to—namely, the decay of the teeth, and consequent ill-health of the whole body. M. Suez is the happy discoverer of this much desired boon; his Eau de Suez seems to realize the fables of the bottled genii in the "Arabian Nights," so magical and mighty are its powers. It is sold in three different preparations, distinguished by a yellow, green, and red thread, and M. Suez recommends all those persons suffering from acute toothache to use the yellow thread, which will instantly stop the most violent pain. Those who suffer from periodical attacks of toothache, decayed teeth, sensitive gums, or other diseases of the mouth, should use the green thread daily, mixing ten or twelve drops in half a tumbler of water, and washing the mouth night and morning; they will thus preserve their teeth white and sound, keep the gums in healthy condition, the breath sweet, and, in fact, set disease and decay at defiance. The red thread is intended for children, and those fortunate persons who possess sound teeth and healthy gums, and will prevent their even becoming painful or diseased. The Eau de Suez is perfectly harmless. M. Suez considers that his discovery will in a few years put an end to false teeth, extraction, and all the tortures dentists inflict on their unhappy victims; not that we wish to cast a slur upon an honourable and hardworking profession, but simply to point out the unnecessary pain humanity is made to suffer from a mistaken view of the true treatment of the mouth and teeth. M. Suez also recommends the use of his Orange Tooth Paste for whitening and cleansing the teeth, and a particular kind of soft tooth-brush made from the finest badger-hair, instead of the usual hard kind, which he terms a "criminal instrument," inasmuch as it weakens and finally destroys the gums, thus leaving the teeth exposed, and imparting an offensive smell to the breath. Of course the marvellous properties of Eau de Suez—Vaccine for the Mouth, as it has justly been called—will not at once be appreciated; people are so fond of saying about anything new, as Agassiz phrased it, "First, that it is not true; secondly, that it is against religion; thirdly, that everybody knew it!" But M. Suez's grand discovery has already met with great success, as its immense sale, and the articles descanting on its merits which have appeared in the *Figaro, Vie Parisienne*, and other papers, testify. So great is the popularity and success of M. Suez's preparations in France and England that several imitations have been made; it is advisable, therefore, to see when purchasing that each label bears the name of Wilcox & Co., 239, Oxford-street, London.

Advice to Mothers:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BANKS

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

Head Office—PARIS

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£220,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

The Agra Bank (Limited)

Capital—£1,000,000.
Reserve Fund—£190,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ....Dollars 2,500,000

Head Office—HONGKONG.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum,
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

J. G. HODGSON, Acting Agent.

Atkinson's Perfumery.

ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB, ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION, WHITE ROSE, TOILET VINEGAR, TRANSPARENT SOAP,
Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders and other how wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an nfallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "Bombay Gazette" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2 Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P.R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid "	Bhosawul Junction*‡	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapoor
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorun
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Budnaira*
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Malker
Tannah*	Bagmar	Kurjut*†	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Padesdari	Damergaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Lanowlee*	Dygaum
Khadawali	Singaji	Karli	Wurdah†
Wassind	Harsud	Kurkulla	Pownar
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Tulligaum	Sindee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Boree
Khurdee	Hurda*	Chinchwud	Kapri
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Kirkee	Saigaon
Egutpoorah*	Pagdhal	Poona†¶¶	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Loonee	Keim
Bailgaum	Dharam Khundi	Ooroolee	Barsee Road*
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Marheh
Nassick Rd*	Etarsee for Hoshengabad	Kheirgaum	Unger
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Patus	Mohol
Niphar	Bagra	Dhond†	Packney ‡
Lassulgaum	Semri	Boreball	Sholapur*
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Decksal and Bheegwan	Hoodgee
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	Kurubgam
Naidongree	Bankeri	Poomulwaree	Doodneh
Chalisgaum	Babai	Warrengaum	Goodoor
Kuigaum	Gadawara	Nargaum	Goolburga
Galna	Bohanee	Khankeer	Shahabad*†‡
Pachora	Kureli (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Wadi
Myjee	Nursingpore	Biswa Bridge	Nulwar
Mussawud	Kuruk Bail	Nandoora	Yedagherry
Sisowlee		Jullum†	Sydapore Road
Julgaum		Sheagaum*	Kistna
			Chicksagor
			Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Bazehavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad [bad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmoodabad
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Baratree
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee (Dysur)	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Bhynder	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bassein Road	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Veraur	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Sopalla	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Palghur	Surat*¶	Bhaluj	Lillapore R
	Amrolee	Oomret	Luctoran
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines. ‡ From 15 to 30 minutes fo Refreshments. ¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minute for Dinner

ANDREW USHER & COMPANY,
DISTILLERS—EDINBURGH.

Having been appointed sole consignees in the Bombay Presidency for the above firm's celebrated Scotch Whiskies, we beg to call attention of connoisseurs to their special brands as detailed at foot. These Whiskies are of the very highest character, are fully matured by being stored in casks for many years, and are therefore fit for immediate consumption. They are always shipped of uniform age, strength, and quality.

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET ("SPECIAL RESERVE")
(Blended) White Capsule.
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET.
Blended Gold Capsule.
Registered Brands.
Gold Medal, London Exhibition, 1873.
SCOTCH. Fine Blend. Silver Capsule.
All the above in Quarce Casks, Octaves, and Cases.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

French Flowers of all descriptions and in all the new colours, in great variety.
Ladies Paris Bonnets.
Paris trimmed Straw Bonnets and Hats.
Straw Bonnets and Hats untrimmed.
Ladies' Black White, and Coloured Kid Gloves.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Gauze, &c.
Rich Silk Dresses, elegantly made.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

Orders from outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STONE'S LG A (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE.

This Ale has been Specially Brewed by Messrs. BASS and Co. at our request, to meet the demand there appears to be for a lighter Ale than that hitherto supplied.

It is brewed, as usual, of the finest materials obtainable, and with the exception that it is lighter (being in strength the same as the German and other light Beers) differs in no respect from the Ale so long associated with Messrs. BASS and Co.'s and our own names.

The above and

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.)
BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.
STONE & SON, 16, GEORGE-STREET, MANSION-HOUSE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
THE OLDEST WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA,
AGENTS
FOR THE PRINCIPAL GROWERS IN EUROPE AND THE BEST SCOTTISH DISTILLERIES.

The Bombay Stocks comprise every variety of the following Wines:—

BORDEAUX—Red.	PURE SHERRY.	SPARKLING AND WINES.
BORDEAUX—White.	GENUINE COGNAC.	STILL GERMAN WINE
"ROYAL CHARTER" CHAMPAGNE.	SUPERIOR WHISKY.	LIQUEURS, BITTERS, &c.,
INVALIDS' PORT.	BURGUNDY—Red.	
	BURGUNDY—White.	

THE ABOVE AT ALL PRICES CONSISTENT WITH GENUINE QUALITY.
PRICES AND TERMS ON APPLICATION. WRITE FOR WINE LISTS.
Contracts for direct shipments entered into at home quotations.
Address:—OLD CLUB HOUSE, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE RINGS.
RUBY HALF-HOOP RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.
NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
1, East-street, POONA. 43, Esplanade-road; BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
It is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
As an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
It has no equal
As a REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
General Agent at Bombay
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9. Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The Committee appointed by H. E. the Governor in Council for the purpose of ensuring an adequate representation of the products of the Bombay Presidency, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION to be held in Calcutta, in December next, will be glad to receive CONTRIBUTIONS of Art-Ware, Jewellery, Ethnological Specimens, Fabrics, and other articles of adornment or luxury, in order that they may forward the same to Calcutta.

Persons who are desirous of sending articles intended in the first place for exhibition, and afterwards for sale, are requested to communicate, as early as possible, with the undersigned.

The Committee will do everything in their power to show to advantage all articles entrusted to them, and the greatest possible care will be taken of the same as long as they are under the Committee's charge. At the same time exhibitors are requested to note that neither the President, the Committee, nor the Honorary Secretary, will be responsible for any damage arising during transmission, exhibition, detention at Calcutta, or return of goods to Bombay.

Particulars as to description of articles wanted, &c., will be found in the advertisement in the newspapers of the 1st August 1883, or may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 1st August, 1883.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
"Rough on Rats" clears out rats, mice, beetles roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, insects, moles, chipmunks, gophers. As. 6, p. 1. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

The Collector of Customs, Bombay has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONES' CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 0 0
Small	3	1 0 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods.) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	0 14 0
Medium	2	0 12 0
Small	1½	0 8 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods)	3	1 2 0
(Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
EXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 8 0
Small	2	0 13 0
AWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS.................. (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1 12 0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES ...	4	1 10 0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	0 12 0
Small	1	0 5 0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT...	2	0 13 0
AND PASS	1	0 8 0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0 10 0
ECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.	2	0 10 0
MPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0 8 0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS ...	2	0 10 0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT ...	1	0 8 0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
EFUND OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
OWN DUTY CLAIM ...	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT	1	0 8 0
TOWN DUTY BILL	3	1 3 0

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." As. 6. p. 1. Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Champagne, R & R	Rs. 24 0	—
Guiraud, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	" 33 0	..
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche ...	" 35 0	..
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	" 57 0	Rs. 60 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ayen Champagne.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 37 0	" 39 0
Goldlack, extra	" ...	" 41 0
MOSELLE. From Messrs. Fucks & Reisel Leipzig.		
Josephshöefer (still)	" 21 0	...
Sparkling Moselle	" 32 0	...
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	" 17 0	...
Geisenheimer	" 18 0	" 21 0
Hochheimer	" ...	" 29 0
Marcobrunner	" 30 0	..
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 0	..
From Otto Prumm, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 17 0
Moselblümchen	" 16 0	" 19 0
Niersteiner	" ..	" 19 0
Hochheimer	" ..	" 23 0
Brauneberger	" 20 0	" 23 0
Liebfraumilch	" 23 0	" 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 23 0	" 26 0
Rudesheimer	" 28 0	" 31 0
Josephshöefer	" 29 0	" 32 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 33 0	" 36 0
Steinberger	" 33 0	" 36 0
Scharzhofberger	" 41 0	" 44 0
Johannisberger	" 42 0	" 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauternes	Rs. 19 0	...
Latour Blanche	" 30 0	..
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Haut Sauternes	" 22 0	" 25 0
ITALIAN WINES. From Messrs. Rizzetti & Ray, Turin.		
Barbera	Rs. 16 0	...
Vin Grugustinsseux	" 16 0	..
Barolo	" 18 0	...
Nebialo	" 18 0	..
Monforte Wine	" 20 0	..
Vin Pinot Bianco	" 22 0	..
CLARETS. From H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	" ..	" 12 8
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 "	..
From A. Dupille Macau Medoc.		
Chateau La Begorce	" 24 0	..
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	" 13 0	" 15 0
Haut Canon	" 14 0	" 17 0
Margaux	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" ..	" 28 0
From Messrs. Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	...
St. Julien	" 28 0	..
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy ...	Rs. 22 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann ...	" 25 0	..
Do. do. Gold Bars M. & Spann ...	" 30 0	...
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** Cognac ..	" 26 0	..
Chas. Lervoire's finest Cognac *** Very Old ...	" 34 0	—
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	...
Breadalbane Highland Whisky	" 22 0	...
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener	" 6 0	" 4 0
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)	" ..	" 4 0
Lagerbier	" 5 0	" —
Romford Bitter Ale	" 5 0	..
Kaiser Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
		Per doz. Impl. Pints
Romford Light Bitter Beer	" 6 0	" 4 8
SUNDRIES.		Per doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth	Rs 18 0	..
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	" 39 0	...
Kummel(a delicious liqueur)Superior	" 30 0	...
Real Italian Oil, very large bottles ...	" 14 0	—
Do. do. small do. Flutes.	" 8 0	—
Do. do. Pints	" ..	" 6 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Swedish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Danish Butter, Prime Preserved ...	per 2 lbs. tin	2 4
Hams Danish, finest, smoked, from 8 to 12 lbs ...	per lb.	0 12
Swiss Cheese in tins, (tin from 29 to 40 lbs.)	per lb.	0 11
Stangenspargel, Asparagus (large tins) ...	per tin.	2 8
Do. do. (small ,,) ...		1 5
Sausaischen, (Small Sausages) ...		1 8
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages) ...		1 8
Do. do. do. ...		0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages) ...		1 6
do. do. do. ...		0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages) ...		1 9
do. do. ...		0 12
Mockturtle Suppe (Mockturtle Soup) ...		0 14
Oxtail Suppe (Ox-tail Soup) ...		0 11
Sellery (Celery) ...		0 14
Do. do. ...		0 10
Do. do. ...		0 9

Nett Cash.

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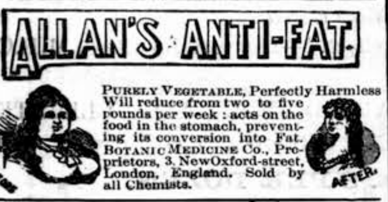
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We have, at the instance of several of our Friends, prevailed on our London House to ship us this Cordial which is non-alcoholic and a most agreeable addition to most Drinks.
The price per Case of 1 dozen quarts is Rs. 13-8

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

PURE INDIAN TEAS,
PURE INDIAN TEAS,
PURE INDIAN TEAS,

GROWN AT 7,000 FEET ELEVATION, CHOWKOOREE ESTATE, KUMAON.
THE BEST TEA EVER IMPORTED TO BOMBAY AND POONA.
UNSURPASSED FOR BOUQUET AND AROMA.

Regularly supplied to Government Houses, N.-W. Provinces and Madras, and a host of Nobilities, Clubs and Messes.

PRICES.

Chowkooree Mixture	Rs. 0 13 per lb.
Proprietor's Own Choice	,, 1 3 ,,
Orange Pekoe...	,, 1 4 ,,
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Extra Choice Orange Pekoe	,, 1 8 ,,

The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for these high class Teas and receiving them direct from the Gardens, are able to offer the above at the VERY LOW RATES quoted, which is altogether out of proportion to their acknowledged excellence.

Once you try these Teas, you will be convinced of their superiority and will never partake of any other.

In order to suit the convenience of our customers we have had them made in 1 lb. packets,

Orders from up-country must be accompanied by remittance or will be sent by value payable parcel

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We have a large assortment of useful Requisites for the Voyage Passengers and Travellers very moderate in price, and ready for *immediate use*, or made to measure a few hours after the order is given.

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	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear ...	7 8	to	16 8
Travelling Suits ...	25 0	to	28 0
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Best White Shirt Bands ...	each		4 4
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Best Oxford do. ...			5 0
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Cardigan Jackets, very warm ...	10 0	to	12 8
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Do. do. Pants ...	pair		6 0
Brown Cotton Socks ...	per doz.		8 8
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Knicker-Bocker Hose, Hand Knitted	pair		3 8
Heather Ribbed Cotton ...	pair		3 8
Gauze Merino Undervests ...	per ½ doz.		12 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests ...	do.		15 0
Stout Merino Vests ...	each		5 8
Stout Merino Pants ...	each		6 8
Gauze Merino Pants ...	each		6 8
Warm Gloves ...			1 8
Warm Mufflers ...			2 0
Travelling Caps ...			4 8
Best Tweed Hats ...			4 8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes ...	doz.		5 8
Linen Faced Collars ...	doz.		0 8
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Linen Faced Cuffs ...	doz.		1 8
Overland Trunks, best make, from ...			27 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus ...			40 0
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Tan Canvas Courier Bags... ...			8 0
Soiled Linen Bags... ...			5 0
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Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete.			30 0
Travelling Baths, with inside basket	from		30 0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from		33 0
Ladies' Air Tight Dress Boxes, in cases...	28 0	to	38 0

		Rs. as
Ladies' Sun Hats ...		8 8
Overland Chairs ...		4 8
Despatch Boxes, with Leather Covers		65 0
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Money Felts, Solid Leather, with 2 Pockets		5 8
Money Belts, Pockets all round, from Rs. 2-8 to		4 8
Block Tin Collar Boxes ...		3 8
China Glass Slippers ...		1 0
Morocco Slippers ...		3 8
Brown Leather Slippers ...		2 12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes...		5 8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel ...		2 8
Champagne or Sodawater Taps ...		2 12
Marine or Saltwater Soap ...	per packet	1 0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover ...		2 8
Assorted Perfumes ...	per bottle	2 8
Travelling Pillows ...	each	1 8
Resais or Quilts ...	from	5 8
Scotch Mauds and Rugs ...	from	16 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ...	per doz.	5 0
Metal Soap Boxes ...	from	2 0
Sponges ...	from	1 8
Sponge Bags ...		1 8
Rug Straps ...		1 8
Leather Purses ...		2 0
Sovereign Boxes ...		2 12
Razors, ready for use ...		2 0
Shaving Brushes ...		2 0
Nail Brushes ...		1 0
Tooth Brushes ...		0 8
Hair Brushes... ...		4 0
Military Hair Brushes in Leather Case		10 8
Nail Scissors ...	from 1-8 to	2 0
Holdalls, with strong Leather Straps		18 8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, holding Sponge, Nail, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c ...	5 8 to	7 8
Vulcanized India Rubber Travelling Baths ...		16 8
Waterproof Coats ...		7 0
Air Pillows ...		4 8
Air Cushions ...		5 8

THORPE AND CO.,
THE TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS
LONDON.

Also Makers of EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me.

Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
44, Oxford-street, London.

BOOTS.

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce
Calf Elastic Walking Boots, Patent Elastic Dress Boots, Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf, Balmoral Boots, Button Boots	25s.	35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to But ton.

Excellent quality, much approved 18s. 6d
Very superior 21s. 0d
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Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes........10s. 6d
Morocco Oxford House Shoes 5s. 6d
Do. do. with French heels 7s. 0d
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FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM,
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
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DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidney and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLDS
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach-pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness or pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the Government Stamp with the words "WALTER DE ROOS. London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Public are respectfully informed that the DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses nervous debility, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy, too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee, of any of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines

NOTICES.



THE SUMMER SUN AND DUST

Ladies and all exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and heated particles of dust, will find that the most cooling and refreshing preparation for the face, hands, and arms, is

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR which eradicates all Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Stings of Insects, &c., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens and preserves the teeth, imparts to them a pearl-like whiteness, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS' EUPLYSIA is a botanical wash for cleansing the hair and skin of the head from all impurities, scurf or dandriff; the application of the Euplysia (which is perfectly innocent in its nature) should be made on retiring to rest at night, a practice that will render the morning use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil increasingly effective both as to health and beauty of the hair.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a beautifully pure, delicate, and fragrant toilet powder, and has lately been much improved. Each box has inside the lid a certificate of purity from Dr. Redwood, Ph. D., F.C.S., &c. Sold in three tints: white, rose and cream.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:
TREACHER AND COMPANY.
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Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners

V Protected by Royal Letters Patent, R
Dated October 11, 1869.

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THE SAFEST RELIABLE PHOS- [REGISTERED TRADE MARK — PHOSPHODYNE] AND ONLY PREPARATION PHORUS.

The remarkable efficacy of Dr. Bright's Phospodyne is now well known throughout India, and is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system, which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold only in CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalle, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phospodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

The high estimation in which Phosphorus is held, is unquestionably due to its administration in the form of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne. Its extraordinary success has induced unscrupulous competition and worthless imitations.

THEREFORE, ASK FOR
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
And do not be persuaded to take any cheap
Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—E. Plomer & Co., &c. &c.

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THE NEW SPECIFIC—CERTAIN, SAFE AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON owes its Extraordinary Power as a Nervine and General Restorative to a Preparation of an American plant, skilfully combined with the most efficacious Tonics, Antacids, and Carminatives. It is an unfailing restorer of broken-down health, giving strength and vitality to the most shattered constitution.

ENTERICON gives Immediate Relief to Indigestion Lowness of Spirits, Wind in the Stomach, Giddiness Palpitation of the Heart, &c.

ENTERICON is the only Infallible Remedy for Liver Complaints, Poorness of Blood, Loss of Appetite, Want of Vitality, Mental Depression, &c.

ENTERICON is a Specific for all Impurities of the Blood and Offensive Breath, and quickly eradicates Pimples on the Face, Eruptions on the Body, and baneful effects of Mercury, &c.

ENTERICON is warranted not to contain, in any form, Mercury, Opium, Ether, Arsenic, Strychnine, or any deleterious Drug whatever.

ENTERICON is stated by eminent Physicians and Chemists to be the best medicine ever compounded for these complaints. Hundreds of apparently hopeless cases have been radically cured and many thousands more have derived extraordinary relief when everything else had signally failed.

Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists throughout the civilised world. Price 6/0, 11/0 and 32/0.

Wholesale in India by Kemp & Co., Bombay; Barrie & Co., Madras; Smith Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta; E. Plomer & Co., Simla & Lahore; Gillon & Co., Lahore.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the ... nes.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

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Placards, according to the taste of Advertiser may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

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Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

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Special arrangements for long periods.

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The Bombay Gazette

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RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

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MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.

PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES

A Single Trial solicited from those who have not yet tried these Splendid Preparations.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

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This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious. With Chops, Steaks, Fish, &c., it is incomparable. In Bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

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☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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DEOLALEE.....	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.		
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